

File 169
3-6-69
AMB
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/14/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

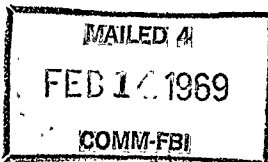
- Received
2-26-69
#1 & #2
AMB
1. "Trip to Hanoi" by Susan Sontag.
Nowaday Press (branch of Farrar, Straus,
Giroux), 19 Union Square W., New York,
New York 10003, paperback, \$1.45
 2. "No More Vietnams: The War and the
Future of American Foreign Policy"
edited by Richard M. Pfeffer.
Harper and Row, New York,
New York 10010, \$5.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 I.B.)

AMB:rel
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by SA H. D. Clough, Jr.,
NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed
in Bureau Library where not now available. In the interest
of economy, the paperback edition of #1 is requested.



19 FEB 18 1969

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Sullivan _____
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Gandy _____

55 FEB 28 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 2/25/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBullets, dated 11/22/68, 1/23/69, 2/4/69, 2/11/69,
2/14/69 and 2/14/69.

Enclosed are the eight books requested in relets.

- ✓ 1. "Sammy Younge, Jr." by JAMES FORMAN
- ✓ 2. "Martin Luther King" - WILLIAM R. MILLER
- ✓ 3. "The Armies of the Night" - NORMAN MAILER
- ✓ 4. "No More Vietnams?" - RICHARD M. PFEFFER
- ✓ 5. "Civil Rights and the American Negro" edited by
ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN and ROBERT ZANGANDO
- ✓ 6. "Trip to Hanoi" - SUSAN SANTOG
- ✓ 7. "Malcolm X- The Man and his Ideas"- GEORGE BREITMAN
- ✓ 8. "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History" -
WILLIAM LOREN KATZ

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 8)
1 - New York (100-87235)

JJC:mjh
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encls. filed in
Bureau Library.
2-26-69.
AMB

REC 14

62-46855-665

FEB 26 1969



6 MAR 4 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

34
EXP. PROC.
33 FEB 26 1969

RESEARCH-AMB

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. D. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

Legat, London (105-3604)

2/26/69

Director, FBI (105-187599)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler



b6
b7C

Reur FD-4, 2/4/69.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book "The New Revolutionaries" edited by Tariq Ali Khan (price 38s.). Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (G221 IB)
- ① - G2-46856 (Book Review File)

AMB:fish
(12)

*Rec'd
3-19-69
fmr.B.*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA E. H. Mossburg, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Twelve revolutionaries, ranging from Cuba's Fidel Castro to European students, have contributed to the book which contains a diagram with a simple, concise method of making a "Molotov cocktail." The price of the book is approximately \$4.60. Book will be routed to other interested Sections then filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Ali Khan, 24-year-old Pakistani revolutionary, is presently residing in London where he is actively associated with new left and radical student movements.

62-46855-
DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED

167 MAR 3 1969

56 MAR 6 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-187599-9

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 25, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by the Holloway House Publishing Co., which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author of this book is a well-known writer, reporter and TV host-commentator. He previously conducted a controversial television program. Bureau files reflect that Lomax is an unscrupulous charlatan who has been extremely critical of the FBI and the Director. This book is a biography and comparison of the lives of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X. He traces the careers and philosophies of these two prominent Negro extremists, discusses their accomplishments and shortcomings and how they were assassinated. Lomax states that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was involved in Malcolm X's death. This book contains a few references to the FBI, none of which are pertinent.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 62-102926 (Louis E. Lomax)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. W. D. Neumann

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
167 MAR 6 1969

54 MAR 1 1969

62-102926-53
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Louis Emanuel Lomax, a Negro who was born in Georgia, August, 1922, is a free lance writer and reporter who as of May 2, 1968, was writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a television (TV) program which originated in Los Angeles, California.

An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. Lomax has repeatedly proven his antagonism toward the FBI. On one of his TV programs he was very critical of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and stated there would be no solution to the civil rights problem as long as Mr. J. Edgar Hoover remains as the head of the FBI.

Lomax was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from February 19, 1950, until May 9, 1956. He has been arrested on charges of passing bad checks, larceny and involvement in a confidence game.

Book Review:

"To Kill a Black Man" is about Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, both of whom Lomax claimed he knew personally during their lives. The book is primarily a biography of each of these black extremists (King and Malcolm X) in which the author compares their philosophies and beliefs. Although the book treats both subjects favorably, the author does point out some shortcomings of each of them, particularly Malcolm X. Lomax traces King's rise as a civil rights leader during the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955-56 up to his death by assassination in April, 1968. He portrays King as a Christian

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"

BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

clergyman who advocated nonviolence as a means of obtaining the Negro's rightful place in society. In contrast he describes Malcolm X as a product of the ghetto who rose to a position of leadership in the civil rights field through the preaching of violence and the principals of the Nation of Islam (NOI). Lomax indicates that Malcolm X, after breaking with the NOI, lived in fear of his life because of reprisals from the NOI. Lomax claims that Malcolm X was assassinated by hired killers who were affiliated with Elijah Muhammad, NOI chieftain, and that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was deeply involved in Malcolm X's death. He claims King was assassinated by an individual who carried out the will of an extremely well financed and rigidly organized group of Southern white businessmen.

Despite their earlier differences and divergent philosophies, Lomax claims both men developed and changed during their lives until they were very close to complete agreement on civil rights issues near the ends of their lives.

Mention of the FBI:

On page 198 of this book, Chapter 16, Lomax states that he accused one John Ali, an NOI member who was an enemy of Malcolm X, as being an FBI Agent in Lomax's book entitled "When the Word is Given." In the same chapter on page 199 Lomax states that his allegation that John Ali was affiliated with the FBI was based on reports and information and was not meticulously researched.

The above are the only references to the FBI in Lomax's book.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-5-69

Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE VOYEUR" BY HENRY SUTTON
(PEN NAME OF DAVID SLAVITT)

Book Reviews

As you will recall, the New York Office last October obtained, on a confidential basis, the uncorrected galley proofs of captioned novel. This material was reviewed by my memorandum to you of 10-8-68, (a copy of which is attached) and the novel was found to be salacious and to contain what amounted to a vicious attack against the Director and the integrity of the FBI.

Our New York Office recently obtained attached copy of this novel, published by Bernard Geis Associates, New York City, which reportedly has a publication date of 2-10-69. A review of the published work disclosed it to be substantially the same as set forth in the uncorrected galley proofs which we previously reviewed. While there are a very few minor revisions, none relevant to the portrayal of the Director or FBI could be detected. As indicated in our previous review, Slavitt's depiction of the Director of the FBI--called "M. R. Tyler"--is largely contained in Chapter 5, pp. 123-146; 167-171. In Chapter 7, pp. 232-235, Director "Tyler" agrees to aid the Attorney General in a vengeful quest to jail the publisher of a girlie-type magazine. Later in the Chapter, the FBI is shown involved in the electronic surveillance of the publisher's residence. In Chapter 8, pp. 280-289, Bureau Agents "arrest" one of the publisher's employees on a narcotics charge and take him to a meeting with the Attorney General where the subject is coerced into agreeing to testify against the publisher.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this book be referred to the Legal Research Unit for review and determination as to whether it constitutes a basis for any legal action.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Mohr
JEL:clw (7)

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Miss Gandy

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

152 FEB 26 1969

17 FEB 26 1969

59 MAR 6 - 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112237-9

Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 14, 1969

A. J. Casper

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THE "VOYEUR," BY HENRY SUTTON
 (PEN NAME OF DAVID SLAVITT)

Book Reviews

Attached memorandum of 2/5/69, Mr. Jones to Mr. Bishop, requested the Legal Research Unit to review certain specified references to the Director and the Bureau as they appear in this book, and to determine whether they provide a basis for legal action.

Our conclusion generally is that nothing said in the book is actionable by the Director or anyone else in this Bureau.

The logical action would be one for libel. The obstacles to successful action are several. There are many different versions of libel law, one for each state. Assuming that a copy of the book is sold in each state, the tactic of shopping around might yield a state whose law on libel has been violated. In general, however, the book has been written - or edited - to fit just inside the outer limits of what is permissible. For example, it calls the Director vile names (page 142, line 1; page 171, lines 6, 7) but the general rule of libel is that names alone, such as "bitch," "sonofabitch," "bastard," "rat," "crook" and "liar" are not actionable. 15 ALR2d 108. The book contains snide, petty, latrine-gossip remarks and innuendo about the Director's executive methods but these are not actionable. Since *New York Times v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 274 (1964), it has been a matter of constitutional law that a public official cannot maintain an action for libel unless (1) the charge made against him was defamatory (not merely critical), (2) it was false, and (3) it was published with actual malice - which is either the knowledge that it was false or a reckless disregard of whether it was true or false. Where actual malice cannot be proven, the critic has a qualified privilege for honest misstatements of fact.

The suggestion made in a place or two (pages 232-235, 280-289) is that the investigative and arrest power of the FBI is used for personal purposes, such as scaring criminal subjects into cooperating with the Attorney General in a personal vendetta against someone else. But the author carefully hedges by having the Agents enter with a search warrant and then make a lawful search and arrest.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop

DJD: [initials] MAR 6 - 1969

(4)

NOT RECORDED

103 FEB 26 1969

CONTINUED OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112237-8

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: The "Voyeur," by Henry Sutton
(Pen Name of David Slavitt)

In conclusion, we believe the book was carefully edited by expert libel lawyers and that they have kept the language within the outer range of what is generally permissible. Moreover, we would not recommend an attempt to make a case in some favorable jurisdiction if one can be found. We do not believe this book will influence the nation. It systematically demeans every person and institution brought into its plot, except those who represent a projection of the author's own personality. However well or poorly this rot sells, its sales would be greatly enhanced were some national figure to dignify it with a public protest. The sick and the gullible who read this sort of thing would take that protest as proof the author had touched a sensitive spot, race out to buy the book, and give it a success that it does not deserve and may not otherwise get.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

OK
TJB

100

1 - Mr. N. F. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, San Francisco

2-24-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917-1930" by Antony C. Sutton. Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 \$10.00.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

*Rec'd
4-17-69
A.W.G.*

AMB:bkb

(9)

NOTE:

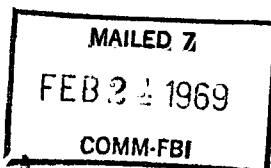
Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, to be used as reference — background material for research projects, lectures, and speeches. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.

~~REC-14~~

666

REC-9

19 FEB 24 1969



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1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
2/25/69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

a
o
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 2-28-69 A.M.B.*
NA 2-28-69
1. "The Conflict of Generations" by Lewis S. Feuer. Basic Books, New York, February 21, 1969, \$12.50.
- Rec'd 2-28-69 A.M.B.*
2. "Eldridge Cleaver" edited by Robert Scheer. Random House, New York, February 27, 1969, \$5.95

- 1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) *Ren*

AMB:fsh *fsh*

dep (10)

NOTE:

Book # 1 requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material relating to the New Left and for background for research, speeches, and lectures. Book # 2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence, for reference and review. Both books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC 44
62-46855-667

MAILED 21

FEB 25 1969

COMM-FBI

19 FEB 25 1969

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

February 19, 1969

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW

"BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA"
BY CHUCK STONE
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author of this book is well-known in newspaper and political circles and he has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence. His book examines the history of the Negro in American politics from the Civil War to the present time. He analyzes how other minority groups gained political power through ethnic bloc voting and described how blacks can exert the same force. He traces the careers and philosophies of Negroes prominent in politics, discusses how and where Negroes are currently making political progress, and outlines the potential for the future.

ACTION:

For information.

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ABF:ekw (8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. Fulton

REC-23

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 28 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-668

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA"

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

Chuck Stone, the author, has worked for several influential Negro newspapers and also served as the executive assistant to the House Committee of Education and Labor at the time Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat-New York) was its chairman. During 1968 he served as the Vice Chairman of the Third National Conference on Black Power held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was attended by both moderates and extremists, and he has also been active in the Black United Front, a group of moderate and extremist individuals and organizations in Washington, D. C. In 1963 he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation requested by the United States Information Agency. He has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence and he was introduced to the Director in 1963.

Book Review

This book reviews the history of the political development of the Negro from the period of the Civil War including his entry on the political scene during the Reconstruction period, his subsequent decline, and then his re-entry in the 1960s with the black power movement.

Stone points out that from 1870-1901, 20 Negroes served in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate, all from the South. By 1901 the Negro became the forgotten man of politics and had no representative in Congress until 1929. From 1929-1943 two Negroes were in Congress, both from Illinois. From 1943 to 1966 six more Negroes were elected to Congress. Stone reviewed the careers and

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA"

philosophies of the Negroes who had gained political prominence.

Stone describes how minority groups such as the Irish, Italian, Jew, and Pole gained political power by ethnic bloc voting. He differentiates between these minorities and the Negro in that the former were seeking respectability while the latter is seeking equality. Stone's premise is that other minority groups were discriminated against because they were a Jew, an Italian, etc., while racial prejudice against the Negro built up in the United States because the Negro wanted to be something other than a Negro. According to Stone, the Negro was fine and acceptable in his place.

Stone defends black power and supports black bloc voting. He claims that the black power movement is resented not only because of its terrifying overtones of violence, but because black power has broken the unwritten law of American democratic ethics. It has not disguised its ends in polite political rhetoric. Other minority groups built, almost surreptitiously, an ethnic power base in politics and business without creating the impression of a power grab. The black power advocates have spoiled this myth and are consequently condemned by the whites and not welcomed by the "Uncle Toms."

Stone points out that black people are currently making political progress in the cities and to some extent on the national level, but they are still extremely weak on the state level. Black political power is just now coming of age and its prospects for maturing into the prerogative of power possessed by other minority groups will depend on the extent to which bitterness or sympathetic understanding predominates the black-white relationship. According to Stone, the future of American democracy depends on how this Nation solves the problem.

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC Moore*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "TEAR DOWN THE WALLS!"
A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS
MOVEMENT BY DOROTHY STERLING
RACIAL MATTERS *Broom*

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)

DATE: February 27, 1969

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. A. Bermingham

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

This book is a chronological history of the militant civil rights movement in the United States and stresses "non-violent" protest demonstrations which started with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. It credits nonviolent militant Negro civil rights organizations with pioneering this movement. Little attention is given to the Black Muslims, the Black Panthers, or other groups which espouse violence, hatred, and separatism. However, such tactics are neither praised nor condemned. Although mention is made of white contributions to the civil rights struggle, such contributions are not highlighted. The author concludes the solution to the present racial crisis involves improvements in the fields of education, housing, and employment.

A review of Bureau indices reflects that Dorothy Sterling was a member of the Communist Party in New York City in 1936 and that she and her husband were members of the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1944. The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION:

For information.

RAB:dls *dl*
(7)

100-62-46855-669
WCS
5-Ber
100-62-46855-669

68 MAR 1 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *JFH* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: ☐ PURCHASE OF BOOKS
☒ BOOK REVIEW

DATE: 2/27/69

The enclosed books were purchased by the NYO per your request in Bulets, 12/26/68 and 2/25/69.

Enclosed are:

1. Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism - WILLIAM J. POMEROY
2. The Conflict of Generations - LEWIS S. FEUER
3. Eldridge Cleaver - ROBERT SCHEER

REC-104

62-46855-670

12 MAR 4 1969

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
(1 - Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

Encls. filed in
Bureau Library.
2-28-69 A.H.B.

Butler

RESEARCH SATELLITE



JJC:a1

(4)

61 MAR 10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: February 28, 1969
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, Boston (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter, February 11, 1969.

Enclosed is book entitled:

"WHITE POWER/BLACK FREEDOM"
by ARNOLD SCHUCHTER.

4307

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
FDC:CAK
(3)

1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-4-69
Am.B.

REC-11

62-46855-671

3 MAR 5 1969



5010-108

ENCLOSURE

54 MAR 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: February 27, 1969

FROM : G. C. Moore *ra*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS *Bc h*

WJ ~~"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"~~
BY GARY T. MARX
RACIAL MATTERS *WJ*

Tolson _____
DeLoach ☒ *✓*
Mohr ☒ *✓*
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This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1967 by Harper and Row which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book is a study, through a poll, of Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in 1964 and a study completed in the Fall of 1966. The study was sponsored by B'nai B'rith. It showed less anti-Semitism among Negroes than generally felt throughout the country; more militancy among Negroes who are educated and privileged than among the deprived; and the sanctioning of violence and separatism only by a very small minority of Negroes. *J*

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855(Book Review File)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

CEG:mms
(8) *mms*

REC 17 *WJ*

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

5-GLASS
62-46855-672

3 MAR 5 1969

122
56 MAR 5 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Bureau files contain no derogatory information identifiable with Marx, the author of this book. Bureau files show that he has been Associate Professor of Social Relations at Harvard University since July 1, 1967. In September, 1967, the White House requested a name check concerning Marx, reason unknown.

Book Review:

Captioned book is the third in a series of studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith concerning anti-Semitism. Originally there was no plan for a separate study of Negro attitudes. However, the riots of 1964, with their anti-Semitic overtones, were responsible for this additional and separate study being undertaken. The study which this book presents utilizes samplings of opinion taken in 1964 by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago and purports to be a documented report on Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Birmingham and selected metropolitan areas in the North. The book presents the privileged, more educated Negro rather than the deprived Negro as the more militant. As a person who has experienced the "sweeter life" and one who is freer to challenge the old prejudice, the privileged Negro is pictured as one who experiences frustration rather than fulfillment. The deprived Negro is pictured as one who has neither the incentive nor energy to challenge conditions. The book depicts religion as a suppressant of militancy and, Christianity, in particular, is accused of lulling many colored people into a sense of resigned insecurity. The Black Power separatist is presented as a frustrated nonviolent integrationist who

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

finally said, "Okay, if you don't want me, I don't want you either." The study also concluded that there is less anti-Semitism in the Negro community than in the country as a whole; only a small minority of Negroes sanctions violence; and even fewer favor separation of races.

The study set forth in this book was made in 1964. The evaluation was completed in the Fall of 1966. Therefore, the validity of the study is a matter of conjecture now, not only because of the events which occurred between the interviews in 1964 and the evaluation in 1966, but also because of certain polarizations of opinion in regard to racial matters which have occurred since 1966.

Mention of FBI:

No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 27, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"

BY GARY T. MARX

RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1967 by Harper and Row which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book is a study, through a poll, of Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in 1964 and a study completed in the Fall of 1966. The study was sponsored by B'nai B'rith. It showed less anti-Semitism among Negroes than generally felt throughout the country; more militancy among Negroes who are educated and privileged than among the deprived; and the sanctioning of violence and separatism only by a very small minority of Negroes.

ACTION:

For information.

~~62-46855~~ (Book Review File)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

CEG:mms

(8)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Bureau files contain no derogatory information identifiable with Marx, the author of this book. Bureau files show that he has been Associate Professor of Social Relations at Harvard University since July 1, 1967. In September, 1967, the White House requested a name check concerning Marx, reason unknown.

Book Review:

Captioned book is the third in a series of studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith concerning anti-Semitism. Originally there was no plan for a separate study of Negro attitudes. However, the riots of 1964, with their anti-Semitic overtones, were responsible for this additional and separate study being undertaken. The study which this book presents utilizes samplings of opinion taken in 1964 by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago and purports to be a documented report on Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Birmingham and selected metropolitan areas in the North. The book presents the privileged, more educated Negro rather than the deprived Negro as the more militant. As a person who has experienced the "sweeter life" and one who is freer to challenge the old prejudice, the privileged Negro is pictured as one who experiences frustration rather than fulfillment. The deprived Negro is pictured as one who has neither the incentive nor energy to challenge conditions. The book depicts religion as a suppressant of militancy and Christianity, in particular, is accused of lulling many colored people into a sense of resigned insecurity. The Black Power separatist is presented as a frustrated nonviolent integrationist who

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"

BY GARY T. MARK

finally said, "Okay, if you don't want me, I don't want you either." The study also concluded that there is less anti-Semitism in the Negro community than in the country as a whole; only a small minority of Negroes sanctions violence; and even fewer favor separation of races.

The study set forth in this book was made in 1964. The evaluation was completed in the Fall of 1966. Therefore, the validity of the study is a matter of conjecture now, not only because of the events which occurred between the interviews in 1964 and the evaluation in 1966, but also because of certain polarizations of opinion in regard to racial matters which have occurred since 1966.

Mention of FBI:

No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"ELDRIDGE CLEAVER"

BY ROBERT SCHEER

RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
2/25/69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss
Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. Faulkner (Rm 1517)
1 - Mr. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. M. Horner

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book which is scheduled for public release on 2/27/69 by Random House. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

Eldridge Cleaver is Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He became a Bureau fugitive after his failure to report to California authorities following revocation of his parole. He had been employed by "Ramparts" magazine as Senior Editor. The book is a compilation of writings and speeches by the subject, most of which have appeared in "Ramparts" magazine. Robert Scheer has been Editor In Chief of "Ramparts" magazine and is listed in the Security Index. According to Scheer, the book was put together since Cleaver became a fugitive and Cleaver did not make the selections which appeared in the book. The selections include articles showing why the subject joined the BPP, give the subject's explanation of his troubles with the California parole authorities and the reasons he did not intend to return to prison. It covers a variety of other subjects such as why the Nation of Islam influence declined in prisons, an explanation of the colonialism concept of black nationalists and verbal attacks on California Governor Ronald Reagan. There is nothing new in the book and it appears to have been put together hastily, probably in order to cash in on the popularity of Cleaver's best selling book, "Soul on Ice."

ACTION

For information.

100-447251 - C

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

1/2 1096006720 (Robert Scheer)

RMH:1kk (10)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED

COPIES 2 2000

RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

436

51 MAR 17 1969

5 MAR 14 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
100-44725

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Robert Scheer is the subject of a Security Matter investigation by the San Francisco Office and is listed as a Key Activist. His name is included in the Security Index on the basis of his close connections with the Communist Party. He wrote a 33-page introduction to the book the principal point of which is an attempt to establish that Cleaver is a fugitive because of his ideas rather than because of his criminal acts.

BOOK REVIEW

The book includes articles which give Cleaver's explanation as to how and why he joined the BPP and how his involvement in political activities led to the revocation of his parole. Much of three chapters is devoted to attacks on California Governor Ronald Reagan and the last chapter entitled "Farewell Address" consists of a speech he gave in San Francisco 11/2/68 during which he cited the reasons he did not intend to go back to jail on 11/27/68 when his appeal expired. The revolutionary objectives of the black extremists is explained in a chapter entitled "Black Bible." This reviews the ideas of Frantz Fanon who was involved in the Algerian revolution and who formulated the idea that black people are part of the "Third World" made up of all nonwhite people who have been colonized by white imperialists.

The author notes that the chapter entitled "The Death of Martin Luther King: Requiem For Nonviolence" was in the process of being dictated by the subject on 4/6/68 when he was interrupted by a telephone call after which he went immediately to Oakland, California and became involved in a shootout with police. This resulted in his wounding and return to jail. The point of the chapter is that nonviolence is dead; that 1968 would mean "the coming of the gun"; and that "action is all that counts now."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
100-44725

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 71, mention is made of Robert Williams, the fugitive from North Carolina, who took refuge in Cuba and then in Red China. Cleaver compares Williams and Malcolm X and states that "...in the cloak and dagger world of the CIA and the FBI, Williams has made just as much impact as Malcolm X..."

On page 131, Cleaver discusses laws, such as the gun laws, which have actually been passed for the purpose of reducing the threat from militant blacks although public figures have always given some other reason for such legislation. In this connection he states, "Castapo Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, states it is the SDS and the Panthers."

On page 146 Cleaver complains of having to pay taxes and states that he will not do so but will instead give the money to the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund. Newton is Minister of Defense for the BPP. Cleaver states "I'm going to write that check, I'm going to sign it myself, and later for J. Edgar Hoover, and later for his mammy..." This is an expression Cleaver regularly uses to indicate that he will resolve some problem with the authorities at a later date.

Mr. Tolson (100-468555)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. E. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

March 17, 1969

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. H. Bulter

SUBJECT OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWED

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Beyond Secession" by Whitney M. Young, Jr. 62 11317-
McGraw-Hill, New York, \$4.95, 3-21-69,
publication date

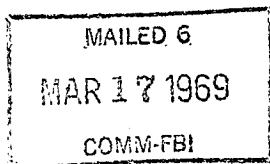
- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221, IB

WHD:ser
(10)

*Rec'd
6-9-69
Am.B.*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS -- for review in connection with general racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.



62-46855
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165 MAR 20 1969

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59 MAR 25 1969

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112176-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *AM* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC-INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/20/69
32
36

SUBJECT: *16* PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 2/4/69.

Enclosed is one copy of *Book* "Crime and its Treatment
in Canada" by W.T. ~~MC~~ GRATH. *U.S.A.* *P*

REC 17

EX-110

62-46855-673

17 MAR 21 1969

② - Bureau (Encls. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

*1 Encl Carded by
& filed in Bureau
Library.
3-21-69
A.M.B.*

Bartlett
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



42
APR 1 1969

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/25/69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the use of the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division;

*Rec'd 6-9-69
pers.*

1. "Die Nigger Die: A Political Autobiography" by H. Rap Brown. Dial Press, New York, \$3.95, to be published May, 1969.

*Rec'd 9-18-69
AMB*

2. "My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr." by Coretta Scott King. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York, \$6.95, to be published June, 1969.

*Rec'd 6-9-69
AMB*

3. "The Agony of the American Left" by Christopher Lasch. Knopf, New York, \$4.95, to be published May, 1969.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:cas *cas*
(11)

NOTE:

Books #1 and #2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial matters; Book #3 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

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MAR 25 1969
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REC-127

62-46855-674

19 MAR 26 1969

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APR 4 - 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/28/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *Jhm* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to NY, 4/10/68 and 1/6/69.

Enclosed here are two books purchased 3/28/69.

1. ~~A~~ Christian Communist Dialogue
2. ~~A~~ Critique of Pure Tolerance

REC 44

10 APR 13 1969

62-46855-675
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE

*2 Encls filed in
Bureau Library
4-3-69 AUB.*

- 3 - Bureau
(1-Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

JJC/lh
(4)

36 APR 11 1969



1 - Mr. P. Callahan
 1 - Mr. M. Suttler
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
 1 - Miss Butler

SAC, San Diego

3-31-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Intelligent Student's Guide to Survival" by Phillip Abbott Luce and Douglas Hyde. Viewpoint Books, P. O. Box 9622, San Diego, California 92109, \$1.00

- 1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:bkb
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NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. P. Druken, Internal Security, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review -- subject relates to communism and the New Left. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
 165 APR 3 1969

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

4/2/69

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 11/22/68.

Enclosed one (1) book purchased by NY for Bureau.

3/5 of A Man - FLOYD MC KISSICK

③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

JJC/1h
(4)

62-46855-
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205 APR 7 1969

APR 10 1969

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *Jgh*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 4/2/69

5- A B Fulton (info)

ReBulets 3/25/69 and 3/17/69.

This is to advise that the following books will not be published until date listed:

1. "Beyond Racism" by WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Mc Graw Hill, NY, released date May 30, 1969
2. "Die Nigger/Die-A Political Autobiograph"
by H. RAP BROWN Dial Press, NY, May 1, 1969
3. "My Life with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR"
by CORETTA SCOTT KING Holt, Rinehart
and Winston, NY, September, 1969.

REC-87

62-46855-676

APR 3 1969

- ③ - Bureau (RM) / *Retained R-53 (to be destroyed)*
(1-Research Satellite Section) *AmB*
1 - New York

JJC:lh
(4)

100-87235-10

alt B...
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION



APR 15 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Page 1

4/3/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. E. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. D. A. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. A. J. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. J. D. Callahan
- 1 - Miss L. Callahan

REVIEW OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"An Essay on Liberation" by Herbert Marcuse.
Beacon Press, Boston, \$5.95

- 1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

*Rec'd. 4/30/69.
A.B.*

Book requested by Hugh One Man C. W. Thompson, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review as material related to "New Left." After review book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

MAILED 24
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66 APR 15 1969

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19 APR 8 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-445771-40

1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. H. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)

4/8/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. E. C. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

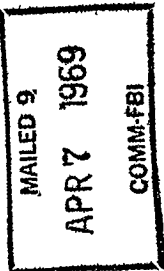
8-1
all
"The Assassination of Malcolm X" by Herman Porter and George Breitman. Merit Publishers, New York, paperback, 50¢
Rec'd. 6-9-69. Amos.
hc

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 ID)

quit
AEB:lls
(10)
lis

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.



REC-64

62-46855-677

19 APR 8 1969

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70 APR 16 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Baltimore

Director, FBI (62-46855)

4/8/69

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of a 16-page annotated reading list of books by and about the black American entitled "The Blacklist." This reading list has been published recently and it may be obtained for 15 cents prepaid from the Publications Assistant, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. This publication should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*Recd. 5/7/69
AMB*

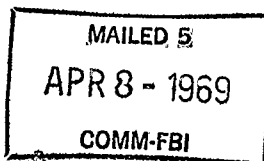
- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

get
AMB:fish
(10) *fish*

NOTE:

List requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. List will be retained in RIS, for ready reference purposes relating to racial matters.

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REC 26

62-46855-678

19 APR 9 1969

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop *W*

DATE: 4/1/69

FROM : M. A. Jones *Book Review*

SUBJECT: * "YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN;"
A CIVICS CASEBOOK BY CHARLES N. QUIGLEY

Captioned book was recently brought to our attention by a former neighbor of a Washington Field Office Agent. This individual, the father of a fifth grade student, claims the book is approved for use in the Fairfax County, Virginia, School System and that it is slanted against law enforcement.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with captioned book, the Civic Education Committee, University of California, Los Angeles, which is listed as the book's sponsor, or its author Charles N. Quigley.

A review of the book (a copy of which has been borrowed from the Library of Congress), indicates that it is designed to stimulate student thought on Constitutional rights of the individual. It attempts to do this by dramatizing Constitutional issues with selections drawn from literature, history, and court records. These selections, according to the author, "are simplified versions of real situations that have been significant in the development of our present Constitutional Rights."

Only two of the selections in this 129 page book refer to the FBI and these are attached. They, like most all the material in this book, have been distorted in a manner leaving little question that the author is heavily biased against law enforcement. In the thrust of his selections, as well as the leading questions he poses, the author strongly conveys this prejudice to students.

Author Quigley prepares his own "built-in" defense of the text when in the preface he openly admits changing or deleting facts from case examples in order to simplify and clarify their understanding to young readers. In view of this and since the book was published some two years ago, it is believed that any protest we might lodge would be futile and quite possibly be exploited by the author and his supporters for their own personal gain.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop

JHC:paa (5)

15 APR 10 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

PART II

Should the police be given the power to arrest you without having any evidence against you?

■ Palmer Raids (1920)

On the evening of January 2, 1920, the F.B.I., under the direction of a man named Palmer, conducted a raid. At that time there was a law that any Communist living in the United States who was not a citizen could be forced to go back to his own country. The F.B.I. was looking for such people. At a special hour, almost 500 F.B.I. agents and police in 20 New England towns raided people's homes, public meeting halls, and offices. They arrested between 800 and 1,200 people. Many of these people were citizens of the United States. In one town in Massachusetts 39 people were holding a meeting to talk about forming a co-operative bakery. About half of these people were citizens. The police arrested all of them and kept them in the police station overnight. The next morning 38 of them were set free.

Men and women were arrested without warrants. Women were separated from their children. Houses, desks, and files were searched from top to bottom without search warrants, and the books and letters found were kept by the police.

Most of the people arrested were quiet working people. They were handcuffed in pairs, chained together, and marched to railroad stations, being photographed along the way. About 400 of these people were taken and held in jail for several days. During this time they were not allowed to contact any friends or relatives.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

1. Should the police have the power to arrest large groups of people without any evidence against them in order to find out if some of them have broken a law? Why?
2. Should the police have the right to hold you in jail without allowing you to see or talk with any friends or relatives? Why?
3. Is this case anything like the Ku Klux Klan case on page 59? How? How is it different?

62-46855-679

ENCLOSURE

An F.B.I. agent asked for and received a warrant of arrest from a judge. The agent told the judge that he had good reason to ask for the warrant, because he had secret information from someone who had always been reliable in the past. Investigation showed that the person he had received the information from was his boss in the F.B.I. His boss had received the information from another agent in the F.B.I. The other agent received the information from an informer whom no one knew.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should the police have to tell the judge who gave them the information they are using to justify their request for a warrant to arrest you? Why?

■ Sherr

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WHAT DO YOU

1. Would you trick you
2. Is it fair helped you

62-46855-679
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/11/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-0)

SUBJECT:
MISC-INFO

O BOOK REVIEWS

*copy
on file*

Captioned individual is a former neighbor of SA JAMES W. GARTEN of WFO. He advised that recently he learned from questions that his son asked of him, that his son's class is presently reading a book entitled "Your Rights and Responsibilities as an American Citizen", by CHARLES QUIGLEY, printed by Civic Education Committee UCLA, California.

[Handwritten mark]

He stated that from the question asked by his son, he felt that the book was Anti-Law Enforcement and he had his son bring the book home. He stated that he read the book and he feels that the book is definitely slanted and Anti-Law Enforcement and not a proper book for ten year old fifth grade students to read.

b6
b7C

He stated that he contacted Mr. KELLY, the principal of Marshall Road School in Vienna, Virginia which is part of the Fairfax County School System and was told that the book is approved for use by the Fairfax County School Board. He stated that he is contacting this board to point out his objection to the book.

[Handwritten mark]

who lives at Virginia, telephone was not offered any advice or instructions as to how to handle this matter, nor was it indicated to him that the FBI had any interest in this matter.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for info only and copies to RH in the event that Bureau may wish to obtain a copy of the book for review.

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond
- 1 - WFO

JWG:ckh
(5)

REC-125 62-46455-680

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CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

- 1 - Mr. Joseph
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- DATE: April 10, 1969
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Miss Muir

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DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

(1) 62-46855 (Book Review File)

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Lynd and Hayden are active in New Left. Hayden was an original organizer of SDS and principal author of "Port Huron Statement," which formed ideological structure of SDS. Lynd, Associate Professor of History at Columbia College in Chicago, is self-described as "a pacifist and a Marxist." Book deals with trip by Lynd, Hayden, and Herbert Aptheker, leading theoretician of Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and member of its National Committee, to North Vietnam via Prague, Moscow, and Peking, avowed purpose of which was to talk with leaders of "the other side" and determine conditions under which peace might be negotiated. These three talked with officials in countries visited and ordinary people in Vietnam and came to unqualified conclusion that it is opinion Americans are interfering in internal affairs of Vietnamese and that complete withdrawal of American troops necessary before peace in Vietnam can be realized. Authors state Sino-Soviet split most evident in China. Chinese believe Soviet Union has defined its interests to be more in harmony with those of U. S. than those of revolutionary movement of world. Authors conclude "One of the options we have not yet tried in South Vietnam is to let those who live there decide their future for themselves." They objected to withdrawal of their passports upon return to U.S., maintaining that right to free contact between peoples--even of countries which do not have diplomatic relations--is important symbol of kind of world they hope to create. State their highest loyalty is not to America but to mankind and that President of U.S. should not have power to decree deaths of millions of others. They maintain deliberate law breaking through nonviolent civil disorders is a valid, and should become a routine, form of democratic dialogue. FBI not mentioned in book.

ACTION: None. For information.

NOT RECORDED

37 APR 15 1969

5 3 APR 22 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-376916-159

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
100-396916; 100-438281

DETAILS:

The Authors

Hayden, 29 years of age, was an original organizer of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1962 and one of its first National Presidents. He was the principal author of the "Port Huron Statement," which formed the ideological structure of the organization. Prior to this time he was active in the civil rights movement in Georgia and Mississippi. He has traveled extensively in connection with his rebellion against U. S. policy at home and abroad. In addition to the travels set forth in captioned book, he was one of 41 Americans who took part in a week-long conference in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, with North Vietnam and Viet Cong representatives. He was one of 7 Americans who visited North Vietnam in the Fall of 1967 and returned with 3 American soldiers who had been prisoners of the North Vietnamese. He was in Cuba for the Cultural Congress of Havana in January, 1968, at which the U. S. was condemned for its "role of worldwide imperialist aggressor" and support was pledged to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U. S. In July, 1968, he was in France, where he conferred with North Vietnam leaders. He was arrested during the Columbia University riots in May, 1968, and in connection with disruptions of the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in Chicago in August, 1968. He is presently under indictment for his DNC activities and is free on bond. In early January, 1969, he began a series of lectures at the University of California at Berkeley on "The New American Revolution," prior to which he had been Associate Editor of "Liberation" magazine in New York City. He has spent his entire adult life vehemently denouncing the "sinking and decaying" structure of American society.

Lynd, who is Associate Professor of History at Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois, is 39 years of age and self-described as "a pacifist and a Marxist." He was a member of the American Youth for Democracy, a front of the CPUSA, from 1946 to 1949 and was briefly a member of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party in 1949. In 1966, he became a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) to show his strong opposition to the Attorney General's petition to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which ordered the registration of the DCA.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
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Lynd's appeal among the New Left is enormous, and his views and attitudes can be taken as indicative of the New Left. He insists that representative democracy is outmoded and that "participatory democracy" must be substituted for it. Lynd contends that the uprisings in the cities have been "rebellions" and not riots. He cites the American Revolution and similar activity to justify the actions of such individuals as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown and their call for revolution. In numerous speeches and articles Lynd has been extremely critical of U. S. policy at home and abroad and has encouraged students to become conscientious objectors. In 1965 in a speech at the University of Toronto in Canada he confessed "shame at being an American" and said that U. S. action in Vietnam "borders on that which justifies revolution." In London, England, in 1966, Lynd spoke at a peace rally and accused the British Labor Government of "betraying its soul" by supporting U. S. policies in Vietnam. Lynd was arrested during a demonstration in Washington, D. C. in 1965 and in Chicago in 1968 during the DNC disruptions.

FBI Not Mentioned

The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in 1966, relates the experiences, and conclusions drawn therefrom, of Hayden, Lynd, and Herbert Aptheker, leading theoretician of the CPUSA and a member of its National Committee. Aptheker had been invited by the North Vietnamese Peace Committee to come to North Vietnam and bring with him two non-Communist Americans; and thus, in December, 1965, these three, defying a State Department ban on travel to North Vietnam, flew to that country by way of Prague, Moscow, and Peking. Their avowed purpose was to talk with leaders of "the other side" and determine conditions under which peace might be negotiated. In Prague, they met with Professor Nguyen Van Kieu, then the Prague representative of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and North Vietnam Ambassador Phan Van Su; in Moscow with NLF leader Dang Quang Minh, the North Vietnam ambassador, and the members of the Soviet Peace Committee; in Peking with representatives of the Chinese Peace Committee; and in Hanoi with Do Xuan Oanh, permanent secretary of the North Vietnam Peace Committee, and other Peace Committee members and leaders of youth groups, women's groups, the North Vietnamese government, and

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"THE OTHER SIDE"
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100-396916; 100-438281

The authors and Aptheker toured the countryside of North Vietnam, talked with the common people, and came to the unqualified conclusion that from Prague to Hanoi it is the opinion that the Americans are interfering in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese and that complete withdrawal of American troops is necessary before peace in Vietnam can be realized. Minh of the NLF in Moscow was quoted as stating, "The strategy of the U. S. is to occupy South Vietnam and turn it into a new kind of colony. The struggle is, according to the NLF, not to let the U. S. turn South Vietnam into its military base, its new kind of colony." The authors stated that China's future as an effective and growing country is dependent, in the Chinese view, on ridding the world of imperial aggression and profit taking on the part of the western powers, and in particular the United States; therefore, the Chinese reason, they must throw their weight behind any struggle being waged, from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, against the might of the U. S. On the other hand, the authors expressed the certainty that the Vietnamese deeply desire to be independent of China.

Commenting on the possible relationship between Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi, the authors stated it was their strong impression that the Vietnamese experience of revolution is much closer to the Chinese than the Russian, i. e. when the Russians think of war they think of 1941-1945, when 20 million Soviet citizens were killed, and they want it never to happen again; in contrast, for both the Chinese and Vietnamese everything they have achieved has come through international war, which set the capitalist powers at odds and gave Asian revolutionaries their chance, and through civil war. In the opinion of the authors, the Sino-Soviet split is most evident in China, where each airport visited displayed a literature rack with booklets, in many languages, analyzing the dispute and attacking the Soviet Union. They set forth as the Chinese thesis the belief that the Soviet Union has defined its interests to be more in harmony with those of the United States than with those of the revolutionary movement of the world. Tong Ming Chao, a member of the Chinese Peace Committee, was quoted as stating, "We have warm feelings for the Soviet Union, and we are afraid they are going to be hurt, since it is unrealistic to expect that the United States wants to share its domination of the world." The authors expressed the belief that the Chinese view of Soviet behavior toward Vietnam is exaggerated in that Soviet complicity in the maintenance of American power developed pragmatically, not consciously and deliberately, and

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
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"THE OTHER SIDE"
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100-396916; 100-438281

that it very well may not continue if American policy moves in the direction of more Vietnams. A further opinion expressed by the authors is that Chinese Communism may depart from the "laws of development" suggested by the Russian model, since the Chinese people wish to prevent in their own society the tendency toward bureaucracy, parochial nationalism and corruption which they see in their Russian neighbor.

In summation, the authors conclude, "One of the options we have not yet tried in South Vietnam is to let those who live there decide their future for themselves."

With regard to the response of the U. S. Government to this trip, the authors objected to the withdrawal of their passports on the grounds that the U. S. Government was not punishing them for the trip to Hanoi but was practicing "prior restraint upon future activities." They maintain that the right to free contact between peoples--even of countries which do not have diplomatic relations--is an important symbol of the kind of world they hope to create. They state their highest loyalty is not to America but to mankind and that there are certain things, "such as burning little children to death with napalm, or sentencing to hard labor writers who speak out against Government policies, which must not be tolerated in any society under any circumstances." They stand vehemently opposed to "any human being having the power to decree the deaths of millions of others," stating that "If the rising moon or a wayward flight of geese is interpreted on the radar screen of the early warning network as ICBM's, the President has the apparent power to incinerate us all." They hold as a creed that deliberate law breaking through nonviolent civil disobedience is a valid, and should become a routine, form of democratic dialogue.

ENCLOSURE 62-46855-

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ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE

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NEW LETTERS

on

SCIENCE

AND RACE

by
CARLETON~~PUTNAM~~ ✓

11 1/2

Printed and Distributed as a Public Service
by the
NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C.
September 10, 1963

The following three letters written by Carleton Putnam within recent months are largely self-explanatory.

The first replies to an attack in the Summer issue of the magazine *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* published by the University of Chicago Press which contained comments by Wilder Penfield, Theodore Rasmussen and Ward C. Halstead disavowing support of Putnam's position on racial differences. This letter is reprinted from the Autumn issue of the same magazine.

The second letter challenges a statement by Margaret Mead, adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University, which appeared in the November 18 issue of *U. S. News and World Report*. It contains a concise summary of the actual evidence on racial differences.

The third is a more personal message to a college classmate who was Special Counsel to Dwight D. Eisenhower when Eisenhower was President. It presents several specific cases of persecution of scientists and suppression of material in the racial area.

NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017.

Dr. Dwight J. Ingle, Editor
Perspectives in Biology and Medicine
951 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Sir:

In response to your invitation to reply to the letters of Penfield, Rasmussen, Halstead and yourself in your Summer, 1963, issue [*Perspect. Biol. Med.*, 6:539, 1963], I want first to correct certain errors of fact.

You say that my objective is to force racial segregation and to deny civil rights to Negroes. You do this in the face of my repeated statements that I favor segregation only in social—not in non-social—situations, and that I have often pointed out that there is no civil right to school integration save such as derives from the Supreme Court's decision in the *Brown* case. This decision has now been shown to have been based on a misrepresentation of the scientific evidence by the chief witness. [See the Opinion and Judgment of the federal judge in *Stell vs. Savannah Board of Education*, 220 F. Supp. 667. (S.D. Ga. 1963,)] I will also venture the assertion that in the *Brown* case ninety-five percent of the available scientific evidence was never presented to the court at all. Wherever a Negro has an established civil right, I favor it be granted. My position is that the so-called civil right of the Negro to school integration has not been established.

Here I would like to raise a crucial question. All of the scientific arguments mentioned in your letters and the materials on which they are based were extant at the time of the *Stell* trial in May. Why were none of them offered to the court? The answer, of course, is that the authors and

sponsors of this material prefer not to be subject to cross-examination. They prefer to try their case in the mass media, by articles in journals and by pamphlets, where evasions can be practiced far from the discipline of the courtroom and the remorseless logic of opposing counsel. Counsel for the White children were willing to meet the courtroom test. The NAACP was not.

In this connection the last paragraph in Dr. Rasmussen's letter is worth quoting. He says: "I would certainly agree with the importance of securing accurate scientific and controlled data on possible genetic differences in brain structure and function, particularly with the availability of modern neurophysiological and neurochemical tools. I am not aware, however, of any properly controlled study along these lines to date." If the matter is so important, and if Dr. Rasmussen discounts the findings of Bean, Connolly and Vint, does he have any idea why other studies have not been attempted? I believe I can tell him. They have not been attempted because those who wish, for political reasons, to disprove Bean, Connolly and Vint know the results will support these men. *They fear the courts on the existing evidence, and they fear any new evidence which further research may develop.*

I come now to another phase of the matter. You do me an injustice when you state that I cited Halstead and Penfield in a context which "implies" that they share my view on racial differences. I cited Bean, Connolly and Vint (and others) on the racial differences. I then immediately cited Halstead and Penfield on the importance of these differences, the differences themselves having been proved by the prior citations. This is clear enough from the context. Halstead and Penfield have not to my knowledge made any studies of racial differences and seem to know little if anything of the studies of those who have. It is manifestly absurd to write, as Penfield does, that "there is no evidence of differences in the

brains of white man [and] black man. . . ." For reasons which he does not give, Penfield may not like the evidence of Bean, Connolly and Vint, but it is evidence nonetheless.

Next let me remark that while you are correct in saying I am a "nonscientist" in the sense that I am not a professional scientist, I do have a science degree and I also have a law degree. I know something about weighing conflicting claims and I have weighed the conflicting claims of scientists on the issue before us. I have talked to Dr. George and others about the objections set out in the third paragraph of your letter and I can assure you that such deficiencies in controls as you mention do not, in the light of all the other circumstances which I have examined elsewhere,¹ affect the end result, namely, the overwhelming balance of probability that racial differences exist in the morphology of the human brain which in turn account for differences in the capacity to adapt to Western civilization. As Dr. George has succinctly put it, *because the evidence is not perfect is no reason for basing a social revolution on the assumption that the opposite of the evidence is true.* When the balance of probability here is added to all the evidence from other sciences, the total brings us as close to certainty as any reasonable man can ask. It is, in fact, to use a legal expression, "beyond reasonable doubt."

Finally, I have a word to say to Dr. Halstead as to his use of the word "racist" in regard to Dr. George and myself. How, one may ask, is "free inquiry" (which Halstead pretends to champion) to be achieved when any scientist who offers evidence tending to show racial differences is dubbed a racist? The persecution of Carleton Coon for his *Origin of Races*, a badgering by mail and telephone which almost led him to leave the country, ought to be warning enough to men like

¹ I examine several of them in an article entitled "A Reply to Dwight Ingle" in *The Mankind Quarterly*, IV, 1, July-September, 1963.

Halstead as to what dogma needs to be laid to rest before free inquiry can be had.

I shall not express my personal opinion of scientists who, while drifting with the popular leftist tide of the day, will bully and slander an elderly man like George or a devoted scholar like Coon because these men have the courage to speak the truth. But I shall continue to do my best to inform the American public of the source of the false doctrines which have inflamed racial tension throughout the world and which have set the Negro wrongfully against the White man with consequences which grow more serious hourly.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

Washington, D.C.
December 3, 1963

Dr. Margaret Mead
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Mead:

In the November 18 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* you are quoted as follows: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement which is found [comparatively between races] is the result of faulty education and social deprivation—not of race."

Since in the case of the Negro the truth is precisely the opposite, since all the evidence we have suggests that any defective achievement is due primarily to race and not to faulty education or social deprivation, I am constrained to call this fact not only to your attention but, through a copy of this letter, to the attention of others who are concerned with the racial issue.

Let me as briefly as possible review the available data:

1. In 1950 Dr. C. J. Connolly, Professor of Physical Anthropology at Catholic University, published certain findings in a book which Dr. James Papez of Cornell called "a reliable study of considerable scope the like of which has not appeared in recent times." The book was entitled *The External Morphology of the Primate Brain* and in part involved the study of 60 brains of Whites and Negroes. The nature of Dr. Connolly's findings may be summarized in his own words, "It can be said that the pattern of the frontal lobes in the white brains of our series is more regular, more uniform than in the Negro brain. . . . The white series is perhaps slightly more fissured and there is more anastomosing of the sulci. . . . It is a matter of frequencies."

There has been no evidence brought forward by anyone to contradict these findings, although some effort has been made to evade their implications. Some people have suggested that we do not know enough about the function of the frontal lobes to evaluate the significance of the differences. However, the functional aspect of these lobes has been considered by Dr. Ward C. Halstead, biopsychologist and Professor of Experimental Psychology, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, who writes: "The frontal lobes are the portion of the brain most essential to biological intelligence. They are the organs of civilization—the basis of man's hope for the future." Dr. Wilder Penfield, brain specialist and Professor of Neurology and Neuro-surgery at McGill University, confirms Dr. Halstead's position in these words: "The whole anterior frontal area, on one or both sides, may be removed without loss of consciousness. During the amputation the individual may continue to talk, unaware of the fact that he is being deprived of that area which most distinguishes his brain from that of the chimpanzee. After its removal, there will be a defect, but he may well not appreciate it himself. The defect will be in his ability to plan and take initiative . . . , although he may still be able to answer the questions of others as accurately as ever." [Neither Dr. Halstead nor Dr. Penfield has made any studies of the relative characteristics of White and Negro brains and they are quoted solely on the significance of the frontal lobes regardless of race. I do not think it likely that they will conduct racial studies as I believe them to be integrationists.]

There is no need to remind you of the fact that the degree of sulcification of the frontal lobes is in general a measure of evolutionary development. The frontal lobes of the rabbit are smooth. Nor need I point out that those who criticize Connolly on the ground of inadequate sampling have shown a surprising lack of eagerness to provide a better one.

2. In 1934 Dr. F. W. Vint of the Medical Research Laboratory, Kenya, Africa, published the results of a comparative study of Negro and European brains in which he found that the supragranular layer of the Negro was more than 14% thinner than the White's. On the significance of this finding I will quote Dr. W. C. George, formerly head of the Department of Anatomy, University of North Carolina Medical School: "Since structure is a guide to general function in all those activities that have been adequately analyzed, it would seem rash to disregard structure in any consideration of the higher mental functions. In this connection it seems very significant to me that the cells of the infragranular layer have extensive primary connections with the lower brain centers while the connections of the cells of the supragranular layer are largely intracortical. This is powerful evidence of their primary participation in the special functions of the cortex—the organ of civilization."

The thickness of the supragranular layer of the cortex, which is found to increase as we move up the scale from animals to man, may thus be said to be another measure of evolutionary development.

To my knowledge, the only attempt yet made to discredit Vint's findings has consisted in the suggestion that differences in health or preservative techniques may have caused differences in shrinkage which would invalidate his measurements. Dr. George, however, has pointed out that there is no reason to assume that shrinkage would have affected the Negro's supragranular layer without at the same time affecting his lamina zonalis which in every case proved thicker in the Negro than in the White.

Here again any new studies by those who might wish to contradict Vint (and they have available ample resources to conduct further research) have been notable by their absence.

3. There is, I suppose, no dispute about the fact that, *other things being equal* (such as sex, body size, proportion of parts and sulcification) the weight of the brain correlates with intelligence. This again has been found to be true throughout the series of vertebrate animals.

Various studies have been made of the comparative average weights of White and Negro brains with results that all fall within the range of about an 8-12% lower weight for the Negro brain. Such studies have been published by Bean, Pearl, Vint, Tilney, Gordon, Todd and others. I have never seen any findings which contradicted these, although efforts have been made to confuse the issue by injecting sex, body size and similar variables which are eliminated in the initial hypothesis. The evidence is simply that, as a racial average, the Negro brain is lighter than the White and that this, in turn, indicates a lower average level of intelligence. In the words of Dr. Carleton Coon, immediate past president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, "among living populations, absolute brain size is generally, although not necessarily individually, related to achievement." While I dare say there may be exceptions proving this rule, competent physical anthropologists tell me that neither the Eskimo nor Neanderthal man is among them.

4. We are very recently indebted to Dr. Coon for the book, *The Origin of Races*. By the evidence of fossil remains in Europe and Africa this book exhaustively documents the hypothesis that the White race crossed the evolutionary threshold from *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens* some 200,000 years ahead of the Negro. In this book Dr. Coon refers to the "great variability of twentieth-century human beings in *evolutionary grades* [emphasis mine] as well as in racial lines."

No serious attempt has been made to refute the basic hypothesis of *The Origin of Races*. The usual smoke-screens of undocumented general

denials and prolix evasions of the fundamental issue have appeared in the journals. Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky, a specialist in fruit flies, has challenged the likelihood of parallel evolution, only to be met in Dr. Coon's rebuttal by specific examples of such evolution and by the probability of peripheral gene flow. On October 25, the Literary Supplement of the *London Times* in a special number devoted to the leading scientific books of 1963 referred to *The Origin of Races* as, "a landmark in the development of the science [of physical anthropology]".

5. You are undoubtedly aware that methods have been worked out for measuring the speed of kinesthetic learning from birth to the first years of life—learning, that is, which involves the transition from uterine to infant patterns of muscular reflex and control. This speed seems to be inversely correlated with the ultimate complexity to be attained by the mind and, in particular, by the cerebral cortex. (In all mammalian life full mental stature develops early in direct relation to cerebral simplicity.) Thus, neonatal kinesthetic development is more rapid among gorillas than among chimpanzees, and many times faster among chimpanzees than among human infants.

It is consequently logical to assume that gross differences in the rate of kinesthetic maturation between human races would have a bearing upon the complexity or evolutionary status of the structure of their brains. In 1956 Dr. Marcelle Geber made studies of normal infants in Kampala, Uganda, for the World Health Organization. She discovered that developmental milestones were reached several times more rapidly by Negro than by White infants. To my knowledge no attempt has been made to disprove her findings.

6. From the sciences of genetics and blood-group studies I quote the words of Dr. Garrett Hardin, Professor of Biology at the University of

California: "As a result of recent findings in the fields of physiological genetics, and population genetics, particularly as concerns blood groups, the applicability of both the inequality axiom and the exclusion principle is rapidly becoming accepted." I also quote Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, who shortly before his death in 1959 turned from the equalitarianism of his youth and wrote "On the premise that specific capacities are influenced by the properties of each gene pool, it seems very likely indeed that populations differ quantitatively in their potentialities for particular kinds of achievement."

7. When we come to the area of psychological testing we are, of course, dealing with secondary evidence. These tests do not give *direct* proof of the genetic nature of racial limitations in intelligence such as is contained in the anatomy of the brain. Moreover it will never be possible completely to equate White and Negro "environment" without making the Negro into a White man. However, in the *American Psychologist* for May 1962, Dr. Henry E. Garrett, for fifteen years head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia, discusses six cases in which every effort was made to equalize environmental factors between the two groups tested. Dr. Garrett reports the results as follows: "Negro overlap of white norms when groups are matched for various educational and socio-economic factors does not increase markedly as compared with overlap in random samples. This is true for elementary, high school, and college groups. Instead of the evidence for diminished differences between Negroes and whites of comparable status being 'overwhelming' it is, in fact, non-existent."

As environment is improved the Negro does better, but so does the White. The gap remains virtually the same. The tests corroborate the direct evidence from other sciences, namely, that the

Negro's limitations are chiefly innate. Garrett's estimate, confirmed by Sir Cyril Burt and based upon the Newman Holinger Study of identical twins and the geneticists's Concordance Index, is that environment contributes about 25%, inheritance 75%, to human capacity, the ratio varying somewhat with different characteristics. Obviously a man's or a race's genetic limitations eventually influence their environment so that the one compounds the other.

It is necessary also to note here Sir Julian Huxley's recent finding that a difference of one and one-half percent in average I.Q. makes a difference of fifty percent in the number of those having an I.Q. of 160 or higher. Since the Negro I.Q. ranges from fifteen to twenty percent below that of the White it is easy to understand the relative dearth of Negro intellects throughout human history. And since a civilization is totally dependent for leadership upon a thin top layer of its population, it is equally obvious that any amalgamation of the races would be disastrous for our culture.

Such, then, is the cumulative and converging testimony from anatomy, histology, physical anthropology, genetics and psychology. While no single item may constitute *proof*, each item constitutes *evidence*, and I believe I am justified in saying that the total of the evidence must amount to proof to any unbiased mind. When the sum is added to the testimony from history, the result is beyond reasonable doubt. Nothing in the self-conflicting and undocumented edicts of UNESCO, an organization with a notorious leftist bias, nor in the statements of various scientific cliques and organizations offers anything factual in contradiction.

This is not, however, the immediate question. Your statement in *U.S. News and World Report* reads: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement

which is found is the result of faulty education and social deprivation—not of race.” In other words, you not only deny the overwhelming nature of the evidence against your point of view, you categorically assert that it does not exist. It seems to me that this can only be due to ignorance or oversight on your part.

I therefore invite you publicly to retract your statement. The American people have been misled long enough by visionary equalitarian propaganda claiming its ultimate support in scientific circles. It is time all of us realized that the constant parroting of denials of the existence of well-established evidence does not constitute its refutation, that undocumented resolutions couched in equivocal language by scientific societies have no probative value, and that the perversion of truth in the interest of left-wing politics must be stopped. We are getting entirely too familiar with the Communist technique of the big and constantly repeated lie; I am sure you would want to be the last to be associated with it.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

Washington, D. C.
December 9, 1963

David W. Kendall, Esq.
179 Earl Court
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan 36

Dear Dave:

I have been long in answering your letter of October 17 but let me assure you that we are indeed still both members of the Class of '24. Right now I intend to presume on that fact to say a few things I might not say otherwise.

In your letter you write: "I just could not disagree with you more about the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court." As is customary with those who take this attitude, you offer no grounds for it, nor will I waste time examining all the shop-worn probabilities. I am going to review a minimum of fundamentals and draw some conclusions.

On December 6 I mailed you a copy of a letter dated December 3 which I had written to Margaret Mead, the popular cultural anthropologist. In it I summarized the scientific evidence against the environmentalist view of the Negro problem. This evidence is extensive. Taken together with the material presented to the Court in *Stell v. Savannah Board of Education*, a copy of which I sent you earlier, it contradicts to the last item the testimony on which the Supreme Court based its decision in *Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka*.

But regardless of the evidence, I do not believe I overstate the matter when I say that it should have been obvious from the beginning, and continuously thereafter, that there was something wrong with the *Brown* decision. Riots, bayonets and murder do not indicate public enthusiasm over a cataclysmic change in government policy engineered by nine men on a court. At least they raise some doubts. There has been much talk

since Kennedy's assassination about an atmosphere of hatred and anger in the United States and many leftists have tried to lay this at the door of conservatives. But if we searched the history of the country since the Civil War for the single item which has done most to create such an atmosphere, we would be obliged to name the decision in *Brown*.

When, in addition, the attention of two Presidents is called, not only to the scientific fallacies involved but to the misrepresentations and deceptions practiced (Clark and Kelly) as well as to the socialist and communist flavor of the testimony offered (the racial position of the witnesses and scientific citations in *Brown* is the straight Communist line) I would think an alert and responsible Chief Executive would feel that the time had come to look into the matter for himself.

As to Eisenhower, I am advised by an authority I believe to be reliable that had it not been for the influence exercised upon the Court by Brownell and Rankin, representing the Executive Branch, the 1954 decision would never have been handed down. At least it seems clear that if the influence had been in the opposite direction this tragic event would not have occurred. This places an initial responsibility upon Eisenhower. I am not suggesting that he should have followed Andrew Jackson's example and said to the Court, "You've made the decision, now you enforce it." I am suggesting that had he studied the situation and discovered the truth he could have openly announced himself in disagreement with *Brown* and, through the unrivalled pulpit of the Presidency, have brought public opinion to demand its reversal. One does not have to go far back in history to find a President who openly disagreed with the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, with a Court so closely divided as this one privately was, a nod from Eisenhower in the early stages could have changed the whole course of events.

Similarly as to Kennedy, when I heard him say on TV ("Conversation with JFK"—NBC) in answer to a question about Oxford, Mississippi, "What else could we do? We had a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court with three Southern judges—we had to enforce it," I wondered if it had ever occurred to him that throughout his administration he had been blindly embracing that decision and encouraging the public to embrace it without making any effort whatever to examine the underlying issues. There is plenty a President can do in such a situation, plenty Eisenhower and Kennedy could have done and that Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon could still do, given the desire.

The responsibility grows greater when we stop to remember the suppression of research and the persecution of scientists prevalent today and unequalled since the time of Galileo.¹ I will cite you six examples of this situation from my personal knowledge, having in some cases changed the name of the sciences and the location of the universities for the protection of the individuals involved:

1. A professor of psychology at a Northern university published a statistical study of the comparative mental-test scores of Negroes and Whites of similar socio-economic status. Since his findings were that the Negro averages are consistently and significantly lower, even under conditions of equalized environment, delegations from two racial pressure organizations—one Negro and one Jewish—requested his university to fire him; the doors of other universities were closed in his face, and a professional society in his field of specialization refused to admit him to membership on the grounds that his opinions might be offensive to its Negro members.

¹ In the case of Galileo the persecution was not used as a tool of social revolution and genocide, and was therefore infinitely less dangerous.

2. A professor of sociology at a Southern university testified before a certain investigating committee in a sense adverse to the equalitarian dogma. When he returned to his campus he was told: "We won't fire you—that would be too obvious. But as long as you stay here, you will never get a promotion and you will never get a raise in pay."

3. I have a letter from an official of a certain scientific society concerning a young member who voted in favor of an equalitarian resolution at a meeting of that society. I quote in part: "As for X—, he said nothing at all at the meeting but just sat there like many others; he apologized to me in advance for not voting on the [non-equalitarian] side on the grounds that should he do so his job would be in danger. He was probably right. I don't see what else he could have done under the circumstances."

4. I quote from a letter from a professor of anthropology at a large Western university: "It is with regret that I must decline this opportunity to express again publicly my belief in this matter [genetic racial inequality]. Letters, telephone calls, and threats after my statement in — were not favorable nor encouraging. Further exposure in the press could destroy any value that might come from my research now in progress and that which is planned for the immediate future."

5. A retired professor of psychology whose text book has been an authority in the field for many years and has sold over fifty thousand copies told me on the telephone last night that his publishers had advised him they were going to discontinue further publication because his recent stand against the equalitarian view, though unconnected with his book, had antagonized certain school administrations.

6. I quote from a letter received last month from a professor of biology at an Eastern university who had prepared voluminous material on genetic racial differences: "Within the next few days [after my decision to publish had been reached] the president [of the university], X—, summoned me to his office, and in the presence of the Dean of the Faculty, Y—, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Z—, formally forbade me to publish any of this material. This was a formal and official prohibition, with some mumbling about academic freedom. I could only submit. There have been other pressures, most of which have been subtle. There is no point in recounting them. For example, my retirement will occur next—, and from a more than adequate income, my monthly total will be less than—. I will squeak through somehow, but I call attention to two Federal and one state job which have died on the vine, and a hint from a competent source that I had better be quiet if I expect to get a book published [on another subject]."

I will not take your time with more examples although I can provide as many as you want, beginning with the harassment of Carleton Coon. I have been dwelling for years on the suppression of evidence and the persecution of scientists. Some of the above cases I have already cited publicly and brought them to the attention of government officials, including those mentioned in this letter. Taken together with all the other factors, they were more than enough to alert our political leaders to a need for investigation. They easily explained the all-to-nothing votes (typical of ballots under authoritarian regimes) given to the press by scientific associations under the control of leaders of the radical left with the apparent intent of further forcing upon the public mind the socialist racial concept. Brain washing and intimidation are not reassuring research techniques.

So now I come to the crucial question: How much of an effort did Eisenhower, or Kennedy after him, make to inform himself on the facts behind the *Brown* decision? Here was a case of transcendent importance to our domestic and foreign policy with sirens blowing and red lights flashing all over it. Here was an issue bitterly dividing our people. Did either man once talk to—or study the opinions of—any scientist other than those parroting the socialist, Boas line? Did either man ask to see Garrett or George or Gates or Coon? Did Nixon do so as a candidate? And if not, why not?

Certainly there would have been no impropriety in inviting these distinguished men to the White House. Garrett had been head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia for 15 years, George had been head of the Department of Anatomy at the North Carolina Medical School for 10 years, Gates was probably the world's leading geneticist, and Coon was a Viking Medal winner in physical anthropology as well as president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. I am curious to know whether any of our national leaders had the intellectual curiosity to talk to a single one of them.

It seems to me the least they ought to have done after a meeting with them and after comparing their views with the empty verbiage on the other side (an emptiness which any intelligent person can soon discover for himself) was to have established a public Panel made up of scientists on both sides for the purpose of conducting tests against which no charge of bias or inadequacy could be levelled in all the relevant sciences and in all areas of race differences. All the scientists I have named would have welcomed such tests. They would today be only too happy if the facts were the opposite of what they know them to be, and so would I.

The racial issue is fundamental to the future of Western civilization. Back of it lies the even

more fundamental question of the biological equality of man, and this in turn is basic to any approach to the Communist ideology and the whole world structure. To shrug off this question, or avoid it because of the Negro vote, would be one of the most disastrous exhibitions of opportunism on record. It would not even be shrewdly selfish, because the nation at this very hour is inflamed North and South by half-formed realizations, as well as bewilderment, and is waiting for enlightened leadership. Any President who gave the public well-documented facts on the race issue, who pointed out the ignorance and fraud on which the integration movement has battered, who called for the reversal of *Brown* and in its place instituted a campaign to desegregate the Negro in all non-social situations while maintaining inviolate the principle of social segregation, would gather round him such a tide of popular support that the Negro vote would be lost in the torrent.

Yet what are we to conclude from the current posture of Eisenhower, Nixon and Johnson? My guess is that they know nothing about the basic issues and have not even had the initiative to inquire. All they need do today is to pick up Nathaniel Weyl's latest book, *The Geography of Intellect*, and read one short section on pages 259-263, "The Treason of the Scholars", to be alerted to what is going on. Yet they will not do so. They will be too busy appeasing minority groups to undertake educating and leading the majority.

Such is my reaction to your comment about "the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court". I am sickened by the futility of the whole pattern. From it only frustration and deterioration can result for all segments of our society. Race tension is increased in the United States, White man is set against White man, family against family, section against section, and the jungle begins to creep back over Africa.

Next to moral integrity, nothing is so important in public life as intellectual integrity. One can build neither a healthy nation nor a healthy world on the evasion or corruption of truth. David Lawrence recently wrote an editorial in *U.S. News and World Report* on the importance of Love. I would agree with him. I would put only one thing ahead of it. I would put Truth ahead even of Love, for the burden Love must carry when Truth is betrayed is insupportable.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

cc: Lyndon B. Johnson
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Richard M. Nixon

P.S. Allow me a quotation from page 261 of Weyl: "The power-seeking [and popularity- and promotion-seeking—C. P.] intellectual in the non-Soviet world becomes a self-appointed champion of the rights of the proletariat or 'the common people.' This enables him to disguise his ambition in the garments of specious altruism and humanity. Often he begins by deceiving himself and only later deludes others. The historic record is filled with instances in which the idealistic intellectual, having gained power, does not hesitate to commit any and all crimes in the name of the proletariat or the people, or even against them, as a means of consolidating and aggrandizing that power.

"In America, the intellectual is not dazzled by Marxism, but by the aura of Marxist concepts, filtered through the fuzzy and untrained minds of non-Communist interpreters. What results is an inchoate congeries of socialistic doctrines, which are neither coordinated and systematized, nor even called by their right name. The socialism of the mentally unkempt in the United States is generally known as 'liberalism' or 'progressivism'."

Copies of this pamphlet
"Three New Letters
on Science and Race"

or

Copies of the address
"The Road to Reversal"
or of another address
"These Are the Guilty"

may be obtained at the following prices:

1 to 2 copies - free
3 to 99 copies - 18¢ each
100 or more copies - 15¢ each

Copies of "Opinion and Judgment by
Judge Frank M. Scarlett in *Stell v.
Savannah Board of Education*"
may be obtained at the following prices:

1 to 9 copies - 30¢ each
10 to 99 copies - 25¢ each
100 or more copies - 20¢ each

Copies of Dr. W. C. George's
"The Biology Of The Race Problem"
are available as follows:

1 to 9 copies - 50¢ each
10 to 99 copies - 40¢ each
100 or more copies - 35¢ each

NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station

New York, New York 10017

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/14/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24080)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK,
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet dated 2/24/69.

The book, which you requested, was purchased discreetly and is being forwarded under separate cover to Research - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Invoice No. H 43118, which is a record of the purchase made by SA

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - Package)
1 - San Francisco
JMW/cmp
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 Encl. (book) filed
in Bureau Library
4-17-69
AMB

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

1 APR 21 1969

51 APR 23 1969

all in file
RESEARCH-SATellite
AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN : RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
FROM : *E/CS* DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1953) (C)

DATE: 4/23/69

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
C BOOK REVIEWS

R ReBulet to San Diego dated 3/31/69. *Book*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of
"The ~~Intelligent Student's Guide to Survival~~" by PHILLIP ABBOTT
LUCE and DOUGLAS HYDE, Viewpoint Books, San Diego, California,
which was obtained per instructions set forth in relet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego

RAB:mel
(3)

ENCLOSURE
*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
4-25-69, Amel.*

REC-49

62-46855-681

APR 28 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
SECTION

54 MAY 2 - 1969 *m*

UNREC COPY FILED IN

100-434042-1

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/24/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ^{BOOK} "Black Pride" by Julius Hobson and Janet Harris. McGraw-Hill, New York. Paperback, if available. Price not known.
2. "Anatomy of Anti-Communism." A Report Prepared for the Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee by Hill & Wang, New York, paper, \$1.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mjb
(11)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section,, for review in connection with racial matters general; book #2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes and for possible review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. Paperbacks requested in interest of economy.

REC-104

62-46855-682

APR 30 1969

APR 28 1969

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 6
APR 24 1969
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-4-82

BY SP5 RSC/pab

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Prison release appeal #4477

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 25, 1969

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. R. Fulton
1 - Mr. Parkis

BOOK REVIEW

"MALCOLM X, THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS"

BY GEORGE BREITMAN

RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1965 by Morit Publishers which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

George Breitman, a Socialist Workers Party national committeeman, traces the life of Malcolm X from childhood to his violent death in 1965. The author shows how Malcolm X was introduced to the Nation of Islam headed by Elijah Muhammad while in prison and how, after released from prison, he devoted his time to speaking in favor of the Nation of Islam and helped transform the Black Muslims to a well-known organization. In 1964, he split with Muhammad's organization because of the growth of militancy and mass action in the Negro community and formed his own organization known as Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

ACTION:

For information.

100-399321

1 - 100-182800 (George Breitman)
1 - 62-46355 (Book Review File)

CAP:bjr
(9)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46355-

NOT RECORDED

120 MAY 2 1969

66 MAY 6 - 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"MALCOLM X, THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS"
BY GEORGE BREITMAN
100-399321

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author is a national committeeman of the Socialist Workers Party and former editor of "The Militant," a publication of that organization. He is a subject of a Bureau investigation and his name is included on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW

The author describes the life of Malcolm X from his childhood to his assassination in February of 1965. After the death of his parents, he lived at state institutions and boarding homes until the age of 15 when he went to live with his sister in Boston, Massachusetts, and drifted into a life of crime including gambling, drugs, hustling, and burglary. In 1946 at the age of 20, he was convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years in prison.

During his incarceration which continued for six years, he was introduced to the Nation of Islam headed by Elijah Muhammad. During this period he educated himself and learned to speak and debate. The author described him as the most respected debater in the country. After parole, he traveled to Chicago, Illinois; met Elijah Muhammad; was accepted into the Nation of Islam; and in a few short years his work, through his plain direct speaking style, helped transform the Black Muslims from a virtually unnoticed to a well-known organization.

While in the Black Muslims, Malcolm X traveled throughout the country as Muhammad's troubleshooter and came to know the ghetto areas nationally. According to the author, Malcolm X

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum C. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"MALCOLM X, THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS"

BY GEORGE BREITMAN

100-399321

became attuned to the needs and wants of a growing multitude of black people looking for a new road. In 1964 he decided his place was with the Negro masses rather than with Muhammad's organization.

He split with Muhammad's organization and undertook the difficult task of building a new movement based on the black unity of all Negroes regardless of their religion and philosophies as long as they were ready to fight for freedom. His new organization was known as Muslim Mosque, Incorporated. He traveled to Africa and the Middle East to mobilize African support behind a project to put the United States Government on trial in the United Nations for continued oppression of the American Negroes. He favored Negroes organizing politically, electing their own candidates, and driving "black stooges" from office in the major political parties. Malcolm X was revolutionary and became increasingly more anticapitalist and pro-socialist. He read the Socialist Workers Party publication, "The Militant," and urged other Negroes to do likewise.

No mention is made of the FBI in the book.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)
SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

4/28/69

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston, 4/8/69.

Enclosed is book entitled: "An Essay on Liberation"
by HERBERT MARCUSE.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
FDC:lc
(3)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 2 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-13

20 MAY 6 1969

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 29, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK FIRE"

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING
EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by William Morrow and Company, Inc., which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book presents the militant black man's view of the world and of himself in an anthology of essays, poems, short stories and plays, many of which are replete with filth, vulgarity and obscenity. It obviously was written for the benefit of and was directed to the black man and was not written for the minds of white critics. The editors, Jones and Neal, are contemporary black nationalist spokesmen. Jones is included on both the Security Index and the Agitator Index while Neal is included on the Security Index.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. J. V. Walsh

- 1 - 100-425307 (LeRoi Jones)
- 1 - 100-443802 (Larry Neal)
- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED

MAY 7 1969

JVW:mas

66 MAY 03 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1212-6

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"BLACK FIRE"

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING

EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Everett Leroy Jones, also known as LeRoi Jones (Bufile 100-425307), was born [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is a black nationalist spokesman and is a self-employed author and actor-playwright from his residence, [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey. He is pro-Cuban and is in Priority I of the Security Index and is also included in the Agitator Index.

b6
b7C

Lawrence Paul Neal, also known as Larry Neal (Bufile 100-443802), was born [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is a black nationalist who is included in Priority III of the Security Index. He is self-employed as a writer from his residence (as of October 8, 1968), [REDACTED] New York, New York.

BOOK REVIEW

This book presents the militant black man's view of the world and of himself. In essays, poems, short stories and plays over 70 black writers show their anger is intense, as is their hatred toward the white man, as their flaming indictment of American prejudice rolls out. They tell their story with ample servings of filth, vulgarity and obscenity.

The method of presentation is "far out." Most of the writers are under the age of 35 years and are members of the black power generation. In addition to hatred of the white man, they speak of love of all things black--black people, black traditions, black voices, black art and black futures. This book is directed to and written for the benefit of the black man. It was not written for the minds of white critics.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"BLACK FIRE"

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING

EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

A typical example is the poem "Prayer to the White Man's God" (page 191):

"I've been prayin' for centuries
To some God up in the sky.
Lord, what's the delay?
Help me live today.
God said, Go 'way, boy
I don't want to hear you cry,
But I know Jesus heard me
Cause he spit right in my eye."

One of the writers states that too often Negro art has merely provided "exotic entertainment for white America"; now it must address the needs of black people. "We must make literature move people to a deeper understanding of what this thing is all about, be a kind of priest, a black magician, working juju with the word on the world."

A few of the assembled works tend to have an energy that succeeds in impressing one with the violence and passion of the author's emotions but the expression never achieves the precision and control which are the hallmarks of successful art.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI (page 103) and J. Edgar Hoover (page 294) are both mentioned in a passing nonderogatory manner. The FBI is mentioned in an essay and J. Edgar Hoover is mentioned in a poem.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)

4-29-69

Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 7-24-69
AmB*
1. "The West on Trial: My Flight for Guyana's Freedom" by Cheddi Jagan. International Publishers, New York, New York; price not known, paper if available
- Rec'd 12/17/68
AmB*
2. "Revolution in the Revolution? Armed Struggle and Political Struggle in Latin America" by Régis Debray. Translated from the French and Spanish by Bobbye Ortiz. Monthly Review Press, New York, New York, paper, \$1.50
- Rec'd 8-13-69
AmB*
3. "Challenge of the Congo" by Kwame Nkrumah. International Publishers, New York, New York, 1967, \$7.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

7-24-69
AMB:klw
(10)

REC-121

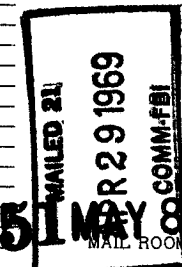
683

19 APR 29 1969

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial and Black Nationalist matters. After review, books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, paperbacks are requested where available.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Gray

Be

Thom

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 5/2/69

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (62-)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore, 4/8/69.

Attached is one copy of "~~The Black List~~"
obtained from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. *md*

*1 Encl. "The Black List"
Carded by B. Library
& chgd. permanently
to Racial Intell. Div. VII.
5-8-69. A.M.B.*

EX-103

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

REC 54

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
JJG:jtk *1 c let destroyed*
(3) *A.M.B.*

62-46855-684

10 MAY 16 1969

B. Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



5010-108-01

255
56 MAY 9 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. D. H. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
5-2-69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. E. Carner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the use of the Bureau one paperback copy of each of the following two books written by LeRoi Jones and published by Bobbs-Merrill Company. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*Rec'd
1-23-70
AmB.*

"Black Magic Poetry, 1961-1967" (Sabotage, Target Study, Black Art), \$3.95

*Rec'd
1-23-70
AmB.*

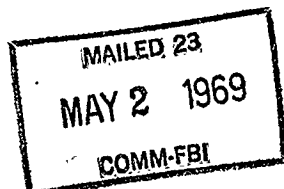
"Four Black Revolutionary Plays" (Experimental Death Unit #1, A Black Mass, Great Goodness of Heart, Madheart), \$2.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row (G221 - IB)

PEH:his
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by Special Agent T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters; will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.



REC-49

62-46855-685

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51 MAY 8 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, Chicago

5/2/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd. 5-22-69
"The Urban Guerilla" by Martin Oppenheimer. *NO. LOC.*
Quadrangle Books, Chicago, \$5.50.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

PEM:rel
(10)

lip
NOTE:

Book requested by Special Agent T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters and will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

REC-2

62-46855-686

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MAY 20 1969
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(62-46855)

DATE: 5/13/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO(100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, 7/12/68, and
San Francisco letters to Bureau dated 7/22/68, and 1/21/69.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 5/13/69, that the author of the book World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965, Dr. WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI, advised him on that date that he does not anticipate that the book will be published before the end of 1969. SWORAKOWSKI commented that he is having difficulties and delays in getting articles from some of the authors in other countries and this has caused delay in the publication of the book.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

②-Bureau(RM) 1C retained in R-SS.
1-San Francisco 5-23-69 AUB.
WHK:st
(3)

EX-113

REC-31

62-46855-687

4 MAY 16 1969

RESERVED -
SATELLITE



5 MAY 26 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

May 6, 1969

- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. A. Bermingham

BOOK REVIEW:

"EYEWITNESS: THE NEGRO
IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY WILLIAM LOREN KATZ
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book,
published in 1967 by Pitman Publishing Corporation, which is
being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a documented history of the black
man in America, covering the period from 1492 to March 15,
1965. It highlights the conditions of slavery and progress
made by the black race since emancipation. It describes
contributions by black persons to the development of the
United States and singles out black heroes who were
active in various fields, including the civil rights
movement. Captioned book has value as a textbook and
could also be used as a source of reference material.

ACTION:

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

For information.

- (1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

RAB:dls
(8)

RB

REC-62-46855-688

NOT RECORDED

MAY 17 1969

MAY 27 1969 *IR*

55 MAY 22 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-1947

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"EYEWITNESS: THE NEGRO

IN AMERICAN HISTORY"

BY WILLIAM LOREN KATZ

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author.

BOOK REVIEW

Captioned book is a well-documented account of the history of the black man in America, commencing with the start of the slave trade in 1492 and ending with President Johnson's address to a joint session of Congress on March 15, 1965. It contains extensive reprints of testimony of witnesses to pertinent events and of contemporary writings during the periods involved. Photographs and sketches are also liberally utilized to depict black heroes and black contributions to the development of the United States. The author does very little editorializing and does not predict future developments. He allows the facts as expressed by the above-mentioned selection of documents to speak for themselves. The selection of the material utilized depicts the efforts of black Americans as a heroic and just struggle to obtain equal status as is legally theirs. The principal value of this book would be as a textbook. It also could be used as a source of reference material in view of the many reprints and lengthy indices contained therein.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Page 506 contains a reprint of a Ku Klux Klan publication in which the Klan asserts that the FBI investigation of the three civil rights workers missing in Mississippi in 1964 (later found to be murdered) was blatant and outlandish and resulted from political motives of President Johnson who it describes as a communist sympathizer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

DATE: 5/21/69

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/2/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Urban Guerilla" by MARTIN OPPENHEIMER, Quadrangle Books, price \$5.50, which was not released for public distribution until May 23, 1969. The purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in relet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago

GGP:meb
(3)

ST. 115

1 Encl. sealed by Bureau Library,
& filed in Bureau Library.
5-23-69, filed.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/15/69

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS OF "BLACK SKIN WHITE MASKS" THE EXPERIENCES OF A BLACK MAN IN A WHITE WORLD (BY FRANTZ FANON) RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

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This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, originally published in Paris, France, as *Peau Noire, Masques Blancs* in 1952 by Editions de Seuil, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The late Doctor Fanon, a Negro psychiatrist and author of "Wretched of the Earth," in captioned book analyzes the Negro neurosis and states that he hopes by analysing it to destroy it. In the book there is set forth the psychological pressures of the Negro in the white society. Some of the highlights in the book show that at the time of the writing of the book the white man considered himself superior to the black man and that the black man wants to prove to the white man at all costs that they are of equal intellects.

Fanon goes on to show in some detail the problems of the Negro women in connection with the white man as well as the problems of the Negro man with the white woman; the so-called dependency of the colonized people (Negro). Fanon points out that the Negro has a psychological block but that once he realizes this block through self-analysis he will be able to overcome it.

Fanon does state that he (speaking for the Negro) has neither the right nor the duty to claim reparation for the domestication of his ancestors. This is contrary to the propaganda being taught by the Negro extremist in this country today. He further states that both the Negro and the whites must turn their back on the inhuman voices (conditions of the mind which lead to prejudice) in order that authentic communication between the races can be brought about.

REC 27 62-46855-690

Bureau files contain no information concerning captioned book and there is no mention of the FBI in the book.

ACTION: For your information.

MAY 23 1969

56 JUN 3 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Bishop *RB*

DATE: 5-16-69

FROM : Mr. Jones *✓*

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF PRIVACY"
By Jerry M. Rosenberg

BACKGROUND: *N.Y.*

Book
Captioned book was sent the Director, with compliments of the author, from Random House, Inc.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

According to the book jacket, Rosenberg was formerly a Columbia and Cornell University assistant professor and is presently President of J. M. Rosenberg Associates, New York. He has authored several books, as well as many articles for scholarly and popular journals. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Rosenberg.

SUMMARY OF BOOK:

The book in essence is a study of how the Government and private industry collects data relative to citizens. The author describes, for example, how personal information is collected, stored, and cross-filed in computers. He points out that the citizen does not know how this information is used, whether facts are taken out of context, used indiscreetly, etc. Rosenberg describes the proposed Federal data bank, a nationwide computer system which will pool information from 20 Federal departments. He points out that this pooled information poses a grave threat to our privacy, and sets forth specific rules for handling this data in order to protect the individual. (Book being placed in Bureau Library.)

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned several times. While there is nothing specifically derogatory, Rosenberg emphasizes that the FBI's collected information could be used to invade the privacy of the individual. For example, he mentions the National Crime Information Center: "Although the NCI Center is presently narrow in scope, future plans call for expanding it to collect much more intelligence data. What safeguards will control the FBI operation is a question still to be asked."

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of receipt of book.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan

MAP:clw

(6)

CRIME RESEARCH

✓6/3/69
AmB

SAC, New York (100-87235)

1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
5-23-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. E. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Dutler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau, when available. Mark these books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*Raid
#1 + #2
7-10-69
AmB*

1. "The Black Messiah" by Reverend Albert Cleage. Sheed and Ward, \$6.50.
2. "The Black Panthers" by Gene Marine. Signet Original, New American Library, \$.95 (6-17-69).

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 ID)

Gf
ALB:bad:llw — (3)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. The books will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC 109 62-46855-691

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19 MAY 26 1969

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54 MAY 29 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Quinn

May 19, 1969

0
 RE: REVIEW DANIEL AARON

- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. S. S. Czarnecki

Daniel Aaron has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau. Our files contain the following information concerning him:

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," January 14, 1955, contained an article stating that the Fund for the Republic had announced that it had allocated \$250,000 for "a factual study of the influence of communism, past and present, on all aspects of American life." Clinton Rossiter, Professor of Government, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, was announced as head of a group of scholars who would make the study. The study was to cover communist influence in such fields as government, education, religion, the arts, literature, sciences and the history of the Communist Party.

According to the article Rossiter's associates in this study would include Daniel Aaron, Professor of English, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

b6
 b7C



In 1953 one Daniel Aaron, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a Harvard teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member.

100-436810

1 - 62-46855

SSC:mjb/erk

(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

54 JUN 4-1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Daniel Aaron

A book, "Writers on the Left," subtitled "Episodes in American Literary Communism," was written by Daniel Aaron and published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City. This book was the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter mentioned above.

According to this book, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, Illinois, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English language and literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature. The January 8, 1962, issue of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which ceased publication in July, 1968, contained an article in which Mike Gold, a communist writer who had just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, described "Writers on the Left" as follows:

"It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."

(100-391697-65, 62-46855-163, 100-453147-1)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/17/69, captioned "Council for a Livable World," prepared by FBG:mjb.

1 - Mr. H.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, Kansas City

5/23/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Dutler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the Bureau, one copy of the book "Bayonets in the Streets: The Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances," edited by Robin Higham. The book is scheduled for publication August 8, 1969, by The University of Kansas Press, 114 Flint Hall, Lawrence, Kansas, 66045 and will sell at \$6.95. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Bow (6221 IB)

*Recd.
10-22-69
for 12.*

Just AEB:scr/erk
(9) *ark*

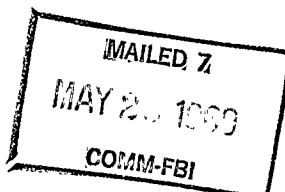
NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters; general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-117 62-46855-692

5 MAY 23 1969

Complete



58 JUN 2 1969

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McC *7/23/69*

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

5-23-69

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 9-10-69 from* *Book* 1. "Revolutionary Notes" by Julius Lester.
Richard W. Baron, 243a East 49th Street,
New York, New York, 10017, \$5.95, publi-
cation date 6-16-69.
- Rec'd 3-23-70 from* *Book* 2. "Black Reflections on White Power" by
Sterling Tucker. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing
Company, \$3.95, publication date June, 1969.

- 1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

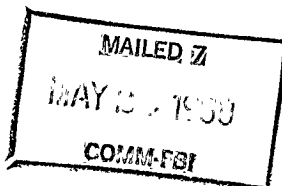
AMB:bad
(9)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC-33 62-46855-693
MAY 26 1969

XEROX
MAY 27 1969



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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, Chicago

1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. D. S. Garner
5-23-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Racial Violence in the United States" edited by Allen D. Grimshaw (Aldine Publishing Company, 320 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, \$12.75, scheduled publication date 8-31-69) for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - DIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 ID)

AMC:bad:klw blw
(3)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 27 1969

NOT RECORDED

MAILED 23
MAY 23 1969
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 26 1969

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59 JUN 12 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-413838-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop *BW*

DATE: 5-26-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeld *gem*

SUBJECT: CARLETON PUTNAM, AUTHOR OF
"RACE AND REASON" AND "RACE AND REALITY"

RE: Putnam
Putnam
SC Moore
Exhibit B

Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that copies of the above books received from the National Putnam Letters Committee (NPLC) with compliments of Carleton Putnam and a communication from Putnam not be acknowledged. The book, "Race and Reason," was sent to the Director by Senator Harry Flood Byrd who was thanked by letter of 4-28-61. At that time, the book was reviewed by the Bureau. Putnam is opposed to integration and states that the races are biologically not equal. NPLC was formed to publicize this book. On 5-22 the Director received a communication from Putnam which is a copy of a letter he addressed to Dr. Arthur R. Jensen of the University of California. Mr. Putnam adds a note to the Director "If you could possibly get this reprint into the hands of the President and make him read it, he might start working on the root of our trouble." Putnam enclosed a booklet written by Dr. Jensen entitled "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?"

"Race and Reality" contains several references to the FBI. On page 46 statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1963 are allegedly quoted. The author states that "the American Negroes...produced per capita...seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man." On page 118 he states the Negroes "relative crime and illegitimacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." On page 161 the author mentions the FBI arrested a Harvard anthropologist by the name of Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. This information is also contained in the book "Race and Reason." (Bufile 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4-18-58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11-20-58. On 11-10-59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial. Zborowski was again convicted of perjury on 11-29-62 and sentenced to 3 years and 11 months. His sentence was reduced in 1963 to 2 years and 5 months and he was released from prison 10-9-64.)

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the extreme racial overtones of these books, it is suggested that no acknowledgment be sent from the Bureau for either the books or letter.

REC-117 62-46855-694

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
AWT:dla (4)

TEB

56 JUN 17 1969

JUN 5 1969

AJT

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- May 26, 1969
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Marion

BOOK REVIEW

"CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO"
A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY BY
ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN AND
ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO

Captioned book, printed in 1968 by the Washington Square Press of New York, is an attempt by the editors to compress 400 years of the "Negroes struggle for freedom and equality" into one volume.

This documentary is divided into eight parts which begins with the arrival of the first Negro in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, and ends with a reprint of the U.S. Riot Commission report in 1968. It contains very few statements by the editors and approximately 98% of its content is comprised of reprints of Federal and local statutes as well as statements by many well-known political and historical figures. In addition, there are approximately 15 complete histories of pertinent Supreme Court decisions concerning civil rights. Such cases as Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People versus Button, South Carolina versus Katzenbach and the United States versus Price are set out in full.

The editors of this documentary have obviously attempted to remain unbiased and as a result, it is surprisingly free of leftist thinking and unbridled accusations. It represents an excellent synopsis of the "Negro problem" on a chronological basis. Captioned book does not mention the FBI.

A review of Bufiles failed to disclose any derogatory information concerning Albert P. Blaustein, co-editor and Professor of Law at Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey. Bufiles disclose that in 1965 Dr. Robert Zangrando was listed as being a member of the Philadelphia Committee for the march on Washington, which march was sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society.

ACTION:

None. For information.

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

54 JUN 6 - 1969

NOT RECORDED

102 MAY 29 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-4

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

Legat, London

6-6-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following booklets for the use of the Bureau. Mark these items to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- All 3 books received by R/S from London 7-28-69. Amb.*
1. "Vietnam: Why It Matters" by Ken MacKenzie, Brief 1, priced at 2/6 (30¢)
 2. "Black In A White World" by Elizabeth Burney, Brief 5, priced at 2/6 (30¢)
 3. "China: Mao's Last Leap" by Emily MacFarquhar, Brief 6, priced at 2/6 (30¢)

A Xerox of an advertisement from the 5-3-69 issue of "The Economist" concerning the above booklets is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:lmg
(10)

NOTE:

Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, feels the three booklets will be helpful to personnel on substantive desks and useful as reference material.

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54 JUN 17 1969

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REC- 85

19 JUN 9 1969

Legat, London

6/6/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REC-62-46855-696

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Information Moscow" written by Mrs. V. E. Louis for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

For your information, an LHM containing available information regarding the book is enclosed.

Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)
1 - 105-0 ("Information Moscow")

AMB:laa
(12)

Received
9-24-69
AMB

NOTE:

Book obtained at request of SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material. Book will be charged permanently to Soviet Section, where it will be available as a ready reference.

MAILED 9
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JUN 13 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/16/69

FROM :

SAC, NEWARK (105-0)

SUBJECT:

"INFORMATION MOSCOW"
MISCELLANEOUS-INFO
CONCERNING

Book Reviews

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Source mentioned in attached is

PSI advised that he

purchase a copy of "Information Moscow".

The enclosed is submitted for information.

dh

b6
b7C
b7D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Newark

WK:ss
(4)

*1 Encl (LHM) to Legat
London, 6-6-69, as
encl. AMB.*

REC 54

62-46855-696

MAY 21 1969

SOVIET SECTION

Researched Satellite





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey

May 16, 1969

" INFORMATION MOSCOW "

A source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had recently purchased a book entitled "Information Moscow", written by Mrs. V. E. Louis. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This book is printed by Love and Malcolmson Ltd., Redhill, Surrey, England, and was dated January, 1969.

This lists the names of all personnel at the various foreign Embassies in Moscow including their home addresses and telephone numbers. License numbers are prefixed by designated numbers for all Embassies, such as the designated prefixed number 04, which is for all vehicles driven by United States personnel.

b6
b7C
b7D

Source related this is the first of this type of book he has ever seen published in the USSR. He indicated [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-1*-

62-46855-696

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 4, 1969

FROM : J. H. Gale

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SUBJECT: THE GRIM REAPERS
BY ED REID
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

BOOK REVIEW

At the Director's request, captioned book was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division. Written by Ed Reid, a former newspaperman, The Grim Reapers is based primarily on the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's studies of organized crime since 1967, and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Mafia, the Director noted that "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. There are also numerous references to the Director and the FBI, including at least three passages indicating that the Bureau had been held back in its fight against organized crime by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have exposed "other Bobby Bakers." Several pages are also devoted to Albert Parvin ("the mystery man of Las Vegas"), the Parvin Foundation, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' involvement with that Foundation. Three other pages are taken up with a highly sensationalistic, but false, account of an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

As regards the activities of local police in the fight against organized crime, Reid is most critical of Chief Thomas Cahill of San Francisco and most laudatory of the late Chief William Parker of Los Angeles.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Miss Butler

- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Staffeld
- 1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:rd

RECOMMENDATION CONTINUED OVER

165 JUN 12 1969
125 JUN 10 1969

94-44377-24
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "R" with a slash, "JLR", "V" with a slash, "M", and "H"]

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

DETAILS:

The Grim Reapers, written by former newspaperman Ed Reid, was published by the Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, and retails for \$6.95 a copy. It was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, at the request of the Director, following a lengthy review which ran in a recent issue of "The Sunday Star."

Bureau files reveal that Reid, who has written two other studies of organized crime, has been working on his present project since at least 1967. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Mafia, and immediately following a radio appearance wherein Reid was critical of the Bureau's handling of rackets investigations, the Director stated that, "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

Inasmuch as the vast bulk of The Grim Reapers is taken from the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's continuing series of studies on organized crime (which also started in 1967), and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas--including wholesale passages quoted almost verbatim from his earlier books--there is little new or of value to be gained by reading his current offering.

Mistakes Abound

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. The following are some typical examples:

(1) Reid says there were "50-some" attendees at the Apalachin meeting of 1957. (In actuality, more than 100 hoodlum figures participated in this gathering, with the New York State Police detaining and interrogating 60.)

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

(2) Reid claims that New York City mobster Anthony (Tony Bender) Strollo was killed in 1962 for aiding the Gallo faction in its revolt against the leaders of the Profaci "family" and that his death brought about the end of the notorious Gallo-Profaci war. (According to a number of reliable sources, Strollo's disappearance and presumed murder stemmed from his disobedience of instructions from his "family" head, Vito Genovese, with respect to the handling of narcotics while Genovese was in prison. As regards the Gallo-Profaci war, it did not reach its climax until the following year and was not finally adjudicated until the Spring of 1964.)

(3) Reid indicates that the bickering within the former Profaci "family" is still simmering and that Joe Colombo "is looking to the top position." (As has been well established by numerous sources, Colombo was appointed head of the "family" more than five years ago and he is not currently "looking" anywhere.)

(4) Reid asserts that the 60-odd underworld murders in the Boston area during the past five years mark "the greatest destruction of hoodlums over so short a period of time in gangland history." (If Reid had checked Chicago's figures, he would have found 318 mob slayings during the period 1925-1929, building up to a grand total of 504 for the span 1923-1931, one of the bloodiest periods in criminal history.)

(5) Reid says that Peter Licavoli "has generally been considered to be the Detroit don (or leader) for many years." (This mistake probably resulted from the testimony of the Detroit Police Commissioner before the McClellan Committee; Joseph Zerilli is the head of La Cosa Nostra operations in the Detroit area and has been since at least the 1930s.)

(6) Reid makes the common blunder of outsiders studying the west coast mob structure by identifying the late La Cosa Nostra "boss" Jack Dragna as Jewish mobster "Bugsy" Siegel's "chief lieutenant."

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

In addition to the above, numerous other errors with respect to names and dates were also noted, such as those relating to the deaths of La Cosa Nostra "bosses" Salvatore Maranzano (in 1931) and Frank Desimone (in 1967).

References to Director and FBI

Although there are naturally many references to the Director and to the FBI in a book of this sort, few could be construed as being of a derogatory nature. The quotes pertaining to the Director are primarily flippant in nature, such as the joke some people allegedly play by paging Mr. Hoover in the Las Vegas casinos to watch the reactions of the hoodlums present. In another passage, Reid describes a racketeer as having "more aliases than J. Edgar Hoover has enemies." And, in a third place, he refers to comedian "Swift" Morgan as the man who "once tried to sell a stolen watch to J. Edgar Hoover."

As regards the Bureau, Reid's failure to mention the FBI is often more telling than his citations. For instance, he details the Federal prosecutive action taken against hoodlums Stefano Magaddino, Raymond Patriarca, John Roselli, Vincent Rao, James Fratianno, and Antonio Corallo without giving the FBI any credit for its investigations leading up to these prosecutions. He does, however, indicate on three separate occasions that the Bureau might have accomplished more in the organized crime field if it had not been held back by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have exposed "other Bobby Bakers."

In this respect, it is interesting to note that, more than two years ago, the Bureau received information indicating that Reid was including a sensationalistic passage in his book about an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

Even more pertinent from our standpoint, Reid charged that the FBI had subsequently been furnished firsthand information regarding the meeting by one of the actual participants. When Reid was advised of the falsity of his information by Agents assigned to our Los Angeles office, he agreed to delete all references to the FBI but otherwise refused to change his story. A review of The Grim Reapers reveals that all mention of the Bureau was removed from the incident but that it appeared otherwise unchanged on pages 157-159.

Parvin and Douglas

Possibly the most current information in Reid's book, especially in view of recent disclosures about outside sources of income accruing to Supreme Court justices, was the section of the Nevada chapter dealing with Albert Parvin, whom Reid refers to as "the mystery man of Las Vegas." Unaware that Parvin would be such front-page news by the time The Grim Reapers went on sale, Reid describes the financial maneuverings engaged in by the Parvin-Dohrmann Company of Los Angeles before it was able to acquire ownership of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas. Reid also quotes from a 1966 newspaper clipping reporting that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas had received \$12,000 a year since 1962 from the tax-exempt Albert Parvin Foundation which, in turn, gets its proceeds largely from a share in the mortgage on the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas.

Local Police

Although Reid's personal expertise in the organized crime field is confined primarily to the New York and Nevada territories, he has apparently formed strong convictions about the effectiveness of the various police departments on the west coast. He says, for example, that he has "no wish to question the quality ascribed to California's law-enforcement agencies--particularly in Los Angeles, where the late Police Chief William Parker built up a superb department. . . ." With respect to San Francisco,

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

on the other hand, he is somewhat less profuse. In fact, he all but accuses the present Chief of Police Thomas Cahill and former Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of deliberately abandoning investigation of the Nick DeJohn murder under suspicious circumstances and later refusing to discuss the case with a representative of the press.

General Observations

All in all, Reid's book contains little of new or of pressing interest to anyone familiar with the McClellan Committee hearings and the Life magazine articles. It does have synopses of the police records of 50 major hoodlums, membership charts of the leading La Cosa Nostra families, stockholder lists for the various Las Vegas casinos, and a section of photographs, including one of the "gangland cemetery" uncovered by our Agents at Jackson Township, New Jersey, and one of hoodlum Carlos Marcello trying to attack an FBI Agent in New Orleans (for which Marcello was convicted of assaulting a Federal officer). All of this is public source material, however, and readily available to the interested reader in a number of other publications.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *Jm* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/6/69
(ATTN: Research Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : *Jm* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to NY 3/25/69, 4/24/69 and 4/29/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 1 copy of the following:

1. "The Agony of the American Left" by
CHRISTOPHER LASCH.
2. H. RAP BROWN, Die Nigger Die.
3. "Revolution in the Revolution" by REGIS
DEBRAY.
4. "The Assassination of MALCOLM X" by GEORGE
BREITMAN and HERMAN PORTER.
5. Anatomy of Anti-Communism
6. "Beyond Racism" by WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr.
7. Stereo Record entitled "MALCOLM X Talks
to Young People".

7-13
2-1
12-1 #7 Retained in Racial Intelligence
Div. I
Am-B.

Encls #1 thru #6 filed
Bureau Library.
Am-B.

REC-100

62-46855-697

- ENCLOSURE
- ③- Bureau (Encls. 7)
(Attn: Research Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)
- 1 - New York

2 JUN 12 1969

MMM:lh
(4)

Burton
RESEARCH SATELLITE



64
5 JUN 18 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (66-6727) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 6/16/69

ReBulet to Chicago dated 5/23/69.

Referenced letter instructed Chicago to obtain a copy of the book, "Racial Violence in the United States", edited by ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company revealed that this book, a collection of articles concerning racial violence, is only now in the galley proof stage.

The printed book will not be available until August, 1969.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago
- JPM: pas
- (3)

62-46855-

~~100 352546~~

NOT RECORDED

133 JUN 23 1969

~~JUN 18 1969~~

A. R. [Signature]
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION



55 JUN 26 1969

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-411834-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 10, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY,
ONE ASSASSIN, THREE SHOTS, THREE
HITS, NO MISSES.
AUTHOR, COLONEL WILLIAM H. HANSON,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED;
OBOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The captioned book has been reviewed, and the author, based on his findings, concluded that President Kennedy was fired upon three times and all three shots struck the President. This theory opposes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission which was one shot probably missed the President's limousine and its occupants and two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

The author has not made any derogatory or uncomplimentary remarks concerning the FBI. He did refer to findings of the FBI in only a few instances and these were direct quotes and were accurate. The book was well written and is restricted only to the number of shots fired, testimony of the persons who were riding in the President's limousine, supported by the Zapruder movie film which revealed the assassination scene. The author claimed that the Warren Commission failed to properly support its findings and conclusions pertaining to the shooting episode and defined the commission as a group of evaluators rather than investigators.

The author's solution is: The first shot was fired at President Kennedy at a range of 58 yards and the bullet struck the President a glancing blow on the right side of the top of his head, and with only slightly diminishing velocity, and nominal deflection, ricocheted off over the head of Governor Connally and Secret Service Agent Kellerman in the direction of the Triple Underpass. The impact of the glancing bullet knocked the President forward and slightly to the left and generated a visible laceration of his scalp. The President remained conscious and uttered "God I'm hit!" or sounds to that effect. Approximately 1.6 seconds after the first shot the President was struck by the second bullet at a range of approximately 68 yards. This second bullet passed through the President continuing on its downward course striking Governor Connally in the back, right wrist, and left thigh.

62-46855-

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120 CONTINUED - 62-46855-1

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Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

The author said that approximately 4.2 seconds after the second shot and at a range of about 90 yards, the President was fired upon a third time by the same rifleman. This third bullet struck the President in the back of the head and, in combination with the wounding effect of the first bullet, generated a "blowout" type exit wound of massive proportions at the site of the first wound, which obliterated all evidence of the first wound. The impact of this bullet caused the President's head to move forward and instantly thereafter the reactionary propulsive effect of the "blowout" type exit caused the President's head to move backward and to the left. It was interesting to note the author substantiated his findings with the use of the Zapruder film, testimony of Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John J. Connally. It is noted that Governor Connally has never changed his story as to when the original shots were fired and in this respect and according to the conclusions reached by the author, he supports Governor Connally's testimony.

The author said that the primary objective of his book was to defend, in fact to substantiate, the principal conclusion set forth by the President's Commission that one assassin, acting alone, fired three bullets at the President, thereby killing him. As a result of his findings, the author believes that the President's Commission would be vindicated (somewhat); the eyewitness accounts rendered by Governor and Mrs. John B. Connally would be shown to have been true and correct in major detail; the eyewitnesses accounts rendered by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman would be shown to have provided the final vital clues that solved the mystery of the bullets and the witch hunt for other assassins would be brought to a halt.

The author explained why various witnesses heard what they believed to be fire cracker reports at the time of the shooting. He contended these reports were the sounds generated by the passing of bullets in the vicinity prior to the time that the actual sound of the cartridge explosion was heard. He also pointed out that certain witnesses who said that shots emanated from other than the School Book Depository Building would eventually come to realize that they were nearly hit by ricocheting bullets. This theory indicates the author has expended a considerable amount of time and research of evidence obtained by the commission to arrive at his conclusions.

ACTION:

That the book be referred to the Laboratory Division for information. Thereafter it should be referred to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

The author sent this book to the Bureau on 5/31/69 and a letter was sent to the author dated 6/9/69 in acknowledgement. Bureau files and San Antonio files contain no information concerning the author.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
7/3/69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 11-7-69 Amb*
1. "Trespass" by Fletcher Knebel.
New York, Doubleday, 10/69, \$5.95
 2. "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by
Benjamin Goodman. New York, Pantheon
Books, 10/69, Vintage paperback \$1.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

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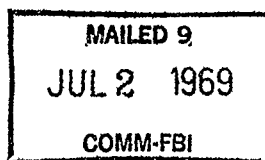
NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters, filed in Bureau Library, where not now available. Paperback ordered in interest of economy.

REC 4

62-46855-698

19 JUL 3 1969



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Gandy _____

55 JUL 15 1969
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten initials and signature

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago

7-3-69

Director, FBI (62-46355)

J
d
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

No Loc
You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one hard-cover copy of the book "The Loyal and the Disloyal" by Morton Grodzin, printed by the University of Chicago at \$4. Forward the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

X
AMB:bjpbjp
(10)

*Book rec'd
9-22-69
AMB*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book, not available in Bureau Library, will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library where it will be available as a ready reference primarily for the use of the Soviet Section in connection with conferences concerning espionage, sabotage, and related subjects.

MAILED 23

JUL 3 1969

COMM-FBI

REC 37

62-46855-699

10 JUL 3 1969

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51 JUL 10 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

7/3/69
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to mark them to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 2-27-79 Amb.*
1. "Picking Up the Gun: The Story of the Black Panthers" by Earl Anthony. Dial Press, New York, 10/69, \$4.95
- Rec'd 11-7-69 Amb.*
2. "Search for a New Land: History as Subjective Experience" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, New York, 10/69, \$3.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

grt
AMB:ck1
(10)

NOTE:

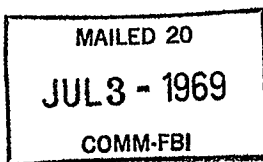
Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters; filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

EX-102

REC 13

62-46855-700

19 JUL 7 1969



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59 JUL 17 1969

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

July 3, 1969
1 - Mr. R. S. Garnor
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (100-40855)

ST *O*
RECEIVED ON BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Handwritten: You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark these books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Handwritten: Rec'd 3-4-70 Amb 3
1. "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" with contributions by Julius Lester, James Baldwin, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, and others. Richard W. Baron Publishing Company, New York, October, 1969, \$5.95

Handwritten: Rec'd 3-20-70 Amb 2
2. "America the Violent" by Ovid Demaris. Cowles Book Company, New York, October, 1969, \$4.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Handwritten: AMB:ckl
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalism and racial matters; will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

Handwritten: 62-44855-
NOT RECORDED
201 JUL 8 1969

MAILED 8

JUL - 2 1969

COMM-FBI

19
55 JUL 18 1969

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-100-263-674

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, San Francisco

7/9/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Jm
You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, a copy of book "Black Power and Student Rebellion: Conflict on the American Campus" by James McElvoy & Abraham Miller (Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California, 94002; \$3.95, July, 1969) and to forward it to Bureau marked to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB) *hler*

AMB:mef/rel
(10) *rel*

*Received
8-27-69
AMB*

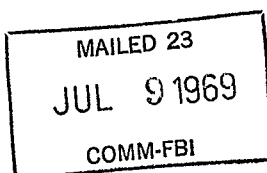
NOTE:

Book, requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters, will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. *J*

EX-102

REC-23

62-46855-701



19 JUL 9 1969

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59 JUL 18 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *lgh*
mc SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/7/69

✓ m. J. Moore
Rm. 814 9+D

157-3707-
100-443166-
100-448517-
100-9782-
UNREC COPY FILED IN

ReBullets to NY dated 4/24/69 and 5/23/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

- NY*
1. "Black Pride" by JULIUS HOBSON.
 2. "Revolutionary Notes" by JULIUS LESTER.
 3. "The Black Messiah" by Rev. ALBERT CLEAGE.
 4. "The Black Panthers" by GENE MARINE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/19/80 BY SP-1 GSK/MLM
C # 86,779

47MR XEROX
JUL 14 1969

ST-100

REC-122

62-46855-702

Dec 1969

NOT RECORDED

11 JUL 8 1969

RESEARCH
GAILLITE
ALTA BANTON

② - Bureau (Encls 4)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

ENCLOSURE



5010-108

JUL 24 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. [redacted] Loach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
July 10, 1969

1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. T.J. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW

"THE SPOOK WHO SAT BY THE DOOR"
BY SAM GREENLEE
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in England in 1969 by Allison and Busby Limited. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Sam Greenlee came to our attention [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] advised Greenlee arrived in England in March, 1969, for the publication of captioned book. Reportedly, his book was turned down by American publishers as "too hot to handle." The book jacket notes that Greenlee is a Negro, born July 13, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois. Allegedly, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army prior to present employment with a civil rights organization.

Book Review

Captioned book is a novel about a Negro Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Agent who resigns to organize a group of black revolutionaries from the members of a Negro youth gang. The former CIA Agent is successful, in the story, to the extent that at the book's conclusion, urban guerrilla warfare is widespread in the United States.

This book is not a blueprint for revolution, but does contain some information on how to organize a guerrilla group.

Mention of the FBI

The only mention of the FBI or the Director is a comment in passing that the FBI investigates thefts of government property.

ACTION:

None. For information.

100-453435

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

TJD:bjp/crk (7)

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 15 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

7/14/69

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
"The Revolt of the Black Athlete"
by Harry Edwards, Macmillan
Company, New York, \$5.95, scheduled
for publication 9/8/69.

*Bid 69
11-7-69
AMB*

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lis
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 37

62-46855-703

19 JUL 14 1969

MAILED 20

JUL 14 1969

COMM-FBI

EX-103

6/10/69

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 JUL 25 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

7/7/69

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. D. B. Norie
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW
"DIE NIGGER DIE!"
BY H. RAP BROWN
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Dial Press, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. He is under indictment and awaiting trial for violation of the assaulting of a Federal officer and obstruction of Justice statutes. Throughout the book, the author refers on numerous occasions to the Director and Special Agents of the FBI. As might be expected, he is highly critical and in a manner typical of his nature, he generally prefaces his references with obscene adjectives. His observations are of a general nature and it would serve no purpose to even dignify his expressions with any form of protest.

The author throughout the book shows his hate for America. He believes white America is out to destroy the Negro and in strong language argues that this country is waging genocide on its largest minority group and also sees America as the oppressor of black people around the world.

ACTION:

For information

DETAILS PAGE TWO

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 62-46858 (Book Review File)

DNH:dls/kle
(9)

NOT RECORDED
29 JUL 16 1969

51 JUL 28 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"DIE NIGGER DYE!"
BY H. RAP BROWN

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author is former Chairman of the black extremist organization, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). His name is included on the Agitator Index and the Security Index. He was indicted on March 5, 1968, by a Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans, Louisiana, for violation of the assaulting a Federal officer and obstruction of justice statutes; however, the trial date has not as yet been set.

BOOK REVIEW

For the author, this country is divided into three categories--"white America," "Negro America," and "black America." He points out the difference between Negro America and black America is that if you're black, you do everything you can to fight the whites and if you are Negro America, you do anything you can to appease them. The threat to white America comes from black America and, therefore, black America will be the vanguard of the inevitable revolution. He sees violence as a necessary part of any revolutionary struggle and considers himself not so much violent as willing to react to violence. He states that when a race of people within a system is oppressed within a system that fosters the idea of competitive individualism, the political polarization around individual interests prevents group interests.

He points out he joined SNCC in 1963 and ever since that time he has always carried a gun and would never hesitate to use it. While he was Chairman of SNCC, he did

CONTINUED -- OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"DIE NIGGER DIE!"
BY H. RAP BROWN

not consider himself a leader of black people but because of his position of Chairman, he had a platform and what he said was heard by many people. Since joining SNCC, he has traveled throughout the country making speeches and alleging that the Government is attempting to destroy the Negroes.

MENTION OF FBI

Throughout the book, the author refers on numerous occasions to the Director and Special Agents of the FBI. As might be expected, he is highly critical and in a manner typical of his nature, he generally prefixes his references with obscene adjectives. His observations are of a general nature and it would serve no purpose to even dignify his expressions with any form of protest.

File 108/22/69
AmB.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. E. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
7/16/69

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"SAMMY YOUNGE, JR., THE FIRST
BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT TO DIE IN
THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT"
BY JAMES FORMAN

This is to review captioned book, published in 1968
by Grove Press, Inc., New York, which is being placed in the
Bureau library.

The author is the subject of Bureau file 100-443566.
He is Director of International Affairs of the Student Non-
violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and an advocate of racial
violence. He is currently active with the National Black Economic
Development Conference (NBEDC) which is demanding three billion
dollars as reparations to blacks from white churches and synagogues.

This book is the story of the life and violent death
by shooting of a 21-year-old Negro born and raised under black
middle-class circumstances in Tuskegee, Alabama. This community
and its educational institutions were thought to be models for
tranquil race relations, however, Younger's death in January, 1966,
at the hands of a white man who was acquitted of the murder charge,
is seen by Forman as the end of the nonviolent aspects of the
civil rights movement and the advent of Negroes' realization that
other roads i.e., confrontation and counterviolence must be under-
taken.

Younger's story and his activities in the South on
behalf of SNCC commencing in March, 1965, are told through the
personalities of those who knew and worked with him. He is
depicted as a diligent worker for Negro rights and as a martyr
for their cause. However, he comes off as a somewhat confused,
often rebellious and frequently troublesome personality to
himself and those around him. His death, although tragic and
racially inspired, was not the result of the black student
movement as indicated by the book's title but was in fact the
result of a personal altercation.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 128, 186, 208 and 224
in routine regard to its investigative responsibilities. There
are no adverse references or comments directed at the Bureau or
its personnel.

165 JUL 30 1969

- 100-443566

97 AUG 62-46855
PEN:ckl 1969 (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"SAMMY YOUNG, JR., THE FIRST
BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT TO DIE IN
THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT"
BY JAMES FORMAN

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/17/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated 7/3/69.

Attempts at Chicago to discreetly obtain book requested in referenced letter, "The Loyal and the Disloyal," by MORTON GORDZIN, printed by the University of Chicago, have been unsuccessful to date.

It has been determined that the book has been published in a hardback cover at \$7.50 per copy (rather than the \$4.00 price indicated in referenced letter) and in a paperback cover at \$2.25 per copy. A paperback copy of the book has been ordered through a discreet procedure, but will not be available for delivery for five or six weeks.

If a hardback cover of this book is desired rather than the paperback issue, the Bureau is requested to immediately advise so that the order may be appropriately changed.

When the book is made available, it will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

*5-1 to Chicago, 7-28-69,
advising "paperback
copy of book will be
fine. A.M.B.*

*Book rec'd.
7-22-69.
A.M.B.*

*1 cc retained 7-14-11
R-85
7-28-69, A.M.B.*
(2) - Bureau (RM)
(1) - Chicago

GGP/vel
(3)

REC 37

704



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/23/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *lh* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 4/29/69. ⁶²⁻⁴⁶⁸⁵⁵

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The
~~West on Trial: My Fight For Guyana's Freedom~~ by Cheddi Jagan.

*1 Encl. carded & filed
in Bureau library.
7-24-69 AmB.*

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

REC 12

62-46855-705

NOT RECORDED
JUL 25 1969

X-107



5010-108

55 AUG 5 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357682-

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

7-30-69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. H. E. Morris

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Author Whitney M. Young, Jr., has been Executive Director of the National Urban League since 1961. He was born in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, on July 31, 1921, and now resides in New York State. He received a BS degree from Kentucky State College in 1941 and later attended various other institutions of higher learning. Young has been a foremost civil rights leader. In 1956 and 1964-65, applicant-type investigations were conducted on him. His name was on a "contact list" of American Youth for Democracy in 1946 and investigation revealed an associate had communist related affiliations. The Director has described Young as one stripe above Martin Luther King. Young has shown a cooperative attitude toward the Bureau. In "Beyond Racism," Young endeavors to set out the racial ills of this country today, their causes, and his remedies for these ills. The author uses numerous interesting statistics in making his point, not all substantiated by documentation. There is little new in the author's remedies for improved racial relations and the betterment of the Negro in American society. One suggestion he makes is the reallocation of unequal resources. Other suggestions include better communications between the races, study of black contributions to culture, special aid for blacks in getting jobs, boycott, and the economic pressure point "buy black." This book is not a reference work or textbook but would be useful for studying the current racial situation in this country.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 161-3190 (Whitney Moore Young, Jr.)
1 - 62-46355 (Book Review File)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

55 AUG 25 1969

NOT RECORDED
165 AUG 13 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46355-176

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

DETAILS:

AUTHOR:

Whitney M. Young, Jr., has been Executive Director of the National Urban League since 1931. He was born on July 31, 1921 in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, and now resides in New Rochelle, New York. Young entered Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, in September, 1937, and received a BS degree in June, 1941. As a member of the Army Specialized Training Program, he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from October 1943, through December, 1943. Later, he attended the University of Rhode Island, the University of Minnesota and Harvard University. Young has been a leader in the civil rights movement and has been described as one who is confident that the Negro's problems can be solved within the framework of the democratic processes of the United States.

Applicant-type investigations were conducted on Young in 1956 and in 1964-65. His name was on a "contact list" of the American Youth for Democracy. In 1946 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, an investigation revealed an associate of Young's had communist related affiliations.

In October 1967, the Director described Young as being one stripe above Martin Luther King, but a very expedient person. Bureau files indicate Mr. Young has had a cooperative attitude toward the Bureau. By letter dated August 6, 1964, the Director expressed appreciation to Mr. Young for his laudatory remarks about the Bureau in connection with the investigation of the deaths of three civil rights workers slain near Philadelphia, Mississippi.

BOOK:

From his vantage point in the forefront of the civil rights movement, the author endeavors to set out in this book what is wrong with this country from a racial standpoint, the causes of the current situation, and what he feels should and can be done to change racial ills.

Young begins by saying that America is on the brink of disaster, that the sickness of racism is about to destroy the very essence of all we hold dear. He is speaking of white racism. He dismisses black racism apparently as being of little or no consequence for his purposes in this book. He employs the often used phrase that "America has relentlessly persecuted black people for three hundred fifty years" to help make his point.

DETAILS - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

An interesting facet of this book is the author's use of numerous statistics which do stimulate thought and which are not always documented to show where he gets his figures. The statistics are nonetheless thought-provoking. Some of the statistics he uses are as follows:

Every day twenty-five million blacks are reminded in dozens of ways that they constitute an inferior caste within the Nation.

Massive migrations from the South continue at the rate of eighty thousand persons a year.

Between 1940 and 1960 the black population of metropolitan areas more than doubled. If the current trend continues, the black metropolitan population will double again by 1985.

Between 1950 and 1965 New York City lost 1,500,000 white people, mostly to the suburbs.

Fifteen years ago black income was 57 percent that of whites; in 1967, it had crept up only 2 percent to 59 percent.

Discrimination keeps black families segregated in overcrowded ghettos although there are housing vacancies elsewhere.

There are more rats than people in Black America.

Urban renewal has built 100,000 housing units but has destroyed 400,000 housing units.

Although a considerable portion of "Beyond Racism" deals with the author's ideas on what type society we should have, there is very little new in the way of fresh thinking. He favors the building of "open society;" one that is not necessarily totally integrated but one that allows freedom and creativity. The importance of the family is emphasized and the author points out that while Europeans coming to this country found strength in close family ties, Negro slaves for hundreds of years had no close-knit family units for the most part and are only now beginning to build such units.

DETAILS - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

Changes recommended by Young include the reallocation of unequal resources to enable all Americans to compete on an equal basis (communism?), cooperation between blacks and "concerned" whites, community control and decentralization, and a replacement of the present welfare system. He points out that money and managerial skills are two important resources that must be put to better social use.

Young suggests the following things can be done by readers of his book to combat racism:

Communicate with black people; truly listen to what they have to say.

Learn about contributions of black people to society.

Help black people get jobs.

Boycott.

Buy Black.

Volunteer to fight racism.

Invest in integrated institutions.

Educate other white people.

Bring open housing to your neighborhood.

Desegregate your job, school, club, and professional organization.

Use your power.

Despite the fact that this book may be lacking somewhat in objectivity, it is timely and worthwhile reading to those who are studying the current racial upheaval. The book should be useful to Special Agents working in racial matters particularly those in the field who are conducting interviews and who need background information. On the other hand, there is not enough detail to qualify it as a reference work or textbook, even considering the use of numerous statistics as cited above.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

MENTION OF FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in
this book.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch6-17, 1969☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☐ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward to File Review ☐☒ Attention ☐☒ Return to ☐

Supervisor

Room

Ext.

Type of References Requested:

b6

b7C

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☒ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup☐ Variations*Exp. Dir. Natl. Urban League*Subject *Whitney M. Young Jr.*

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date

6-17

Searcher

Initials

aj

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I ✓ *62-112176**I* ✓ *138-3506**I* ✓ *161-3190**I* ✓ *161-3190-68**(Sum 4-22-65)**I* *-73**(Sum 12-28-67)**I* *-91**(Sum 5-23-69)**I* ✓ *62-5-29539**(Sum 11-2-67)*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/12/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : *jd* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 4/29/69.

ptt Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Challenge
of The Congo" by KWAME NKRUMAH. *pd*

REC-106

62-46855-706

AUG 14 1969

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
8-13-69
AMB.*

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

MMM:lh
(3)

153
AUG 20 1969



1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/12/69

1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46355)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1) "Uncertain Resurrection" by Charles Fager.
William B. Eerdmans, paperback, \$2.45.

2) "Secret File" by Hank Messick. G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$6.95, scheduled for October, 1969 publication.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB.

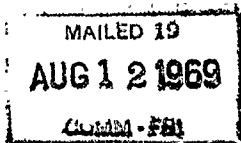
AMB:jls
(11)

REC 67 62-46355-707

10 AUG 15 1969

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review--in-depth, eye-witness report which proposes their reasons for an understanding why for the dismal failure of the "Poor People's Washington Campaign." Book #2 requested by Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, DID, for perusal by R-SS, DID. Book concerns confidential files of Internal Revenue Service's Intelligence Division--the undercover agency that succeeded "where the FBI failed" in putting behind bars notorious underworld figures such as Al Capone, Waxey Gorden, et cetera. Books will be filed in Bureau library where not now available.



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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

G. L. [Signature]

*73227
AmB.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/18/69
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8726) -P-

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City, 5/23/69.

It is noted referenced Bureau letter authorized the Kansas City Office to obtain discreetly, for the Bureau, one copy of the book, "Bayonets In The Streets: The Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances", edited by ROBIN HIGHAM, scheduled for publication August 8, 1969, by The University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas.

On August 8, 1969, [redacted] University of Kansas [redacted] Lawrence, Kansas, an established reliable source, discreetly ascertained the following information and furnished same to SA BERTIE L. SAPP.

The above-mentioned book is being printed by The University of Kansas Press with material for the book being furnished by several individuals. The main contributor and main person editing the book is ROBIN HIGHAM, Professor of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. The book is not yet complete and will not be out until sometime in September, 1969, at which time it will be on sale in the Kansas Union Book Store, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Kansas City Office will follow this matter and upon publication of the book, one copy will be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Kansas City
BLS:lw
(4)

ST-105

REC 67

62-46855-708

5 AUG 20 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



AUG 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

8-26-69

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"THE BLACK MESSIAH"

BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is a clergyman of the United Church of Christ and the pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee. "The Black Messiah," through a series of Cleage's sermons, gives the theology of the Black Power Movement. Reverend Cleage contends that God is black and He is the founder of the Black Nation. During a sermon when audience makes threatening remark, Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

- 1 - 100-448517 (Albert Cleage, Jr.)
- 1 - 62-46855 (Book review file)

GTT:lmb
(9)

NOT RECORDED

87 APR 9 1970

DETAILS - 2

APR 10 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DETAILS:

The author is a clergyman in the United Church of Christ and pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He has held black extremist meetings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm X Society which founded the violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization, the Republic of New Africa in March, 1968. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee and has made numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black community to arm itself against the genocide which he claims the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on both the Security and Agitator Index.

LOOK REVIEW:

The author in a series of sermons points out that for nearly 500 years the illusion that Jesus was white dominated the world because white Europeans dominated the world. Now with the emergence of the nationalist movements of the world's colored majority the truth is beginning to emerge, that Jesus was the non-white leader of a non-white people struggling for national liberation against the white Romans. The author claims that Negroes in the U.S. finally realize they have become a Black Nation. America is set on a disaster course of conflict and violence and that the white man refuses to make the changes necessary for the black man to live in America with dignity and justice. The author believes that the white man is set upon a way of genocide of the Negro just as Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in Germany.

Cleage claims that religion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. White man gave the slave Christian religion as a means of escape from reality while they were forced to live in slavery. He points out that Jesus, the Black Messiah, came to a Black Nation of people who were divided and confused and was leading them to salvation when the white man eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution even at the cost of individual sacrifice for the Nation.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE BLACK MESSIAH"

BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Cleage suggests that an independent Congregational Church ordain workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, black extremist group, to protect them against Selective Service. He draws from both the Old and New Testaments a theology incorporating the great themes of Christian belief and sets it forth as the theological basis for the Black Power Movement.

On page 163 during one of Cleage's sermons when he is telling the audience to trust other black people until "they mess up," the audience shouts "mess them up," Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

8/25/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

mk 0
1 - Bureau of Book
1 - Book Review

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Super Spies" by Andrew Tully.
William Morrow & Co., New York,
\$5.95, scheduled for 9/29/69,
publication.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested for review by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains material on "Stokely Carmichael's Travels"; it also reportedly describes the FBI. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
172 AUG 27 1969

62-46855-

19 AUG 25 1969

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/3/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReCGlet to Bureau dated June 16, 1969.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, revealed that "Racial Violence in the United States" was still not available as of this date.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.

2-Bureau (RM) 1 retained
1-Chicago R-ss.
JPM:MDW 7-5-69
(3) Amis.

REC-79

709
SEP 8 1969



1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Attn. Miss Alta Butler)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

8/28/69

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. W. D. Neumann

BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES"
BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in New York City, New York, in 1969 by Richard W. Baron. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Julius Bernard Lester [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is included on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. He is a columnist with the "Guardian" newspaper, 20 East 39th Street, New York, New York. He has participated in communist front groups in the past and has traveled to both Cuba and North Vietnam during 1967, in violation of a United States State Department prohibition. Lester advocates revolution in the United States to obtain full rights for Negroes.

Book Review

Captioned book is a series of articles written by him which were previously published in the "Guardian". He advocates revolution as the only means available to secure a "Black America." He considers such men as Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver and the late Che Guevara as the leaders and heroes of this revolution. He endorses such black extremist groups as the Black Panther Party and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The series of articles in this book concerns the reasons why there should be a black revolution but does not suggest ways of implementing the revolution.

WDN:rmm (9)

REC-15

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

NOT RECORDED

202 SEP 9 1969

EX-104

CONTINUED - OVER

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

58 SEP 10 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES"
BY JULIUS LESTER

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on pages 99 and 110 of this book. Lester groups the FBI with the military service and the Central Intelligence Agency as being part of the establishment. On page 110 Lester cites an alleged case of an "FBI infiltrator" of the Communist Party who accused another member of being a Government agent. He cites this as an example of how the FBI spreads rumors to hurt the revolution.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-5-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: *Book*
TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS
AND TURMOIL IN THE KENNEDY ERA
BY ARNOLD EDWARD ALLEES
INFORMATION CONCERNING *W.C.*

SYNOPSIS:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Allees. Captioned book is primarily a critique of Kennedy family during 1960's. Kennedys depicted as opportunists, self-serving and successful through wealth. Author claims John F. Kennedy made serious mistakes in Bay of Pigs invasion, escalation of fighting in Vietnam and creating youth-centered society. Robert F. Kennedy portrayed as critical of elder statesmen, being outspoken on numerous topics, interfering with international policy, and appealing to youths and minority groups solely for self-serving political reasons. Edward M. Kennedy allegedly elected through Kennedy name, wealth, and power. FBI and Director briefly mentioned, nothing critical.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - M. A. Jones

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

REW:dmc/ (6)

54 SEP 18 1969

book detached: B...

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN
THE KENNEDY ERA

DETAILS

BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

The book jacket discloses no information concerning the background of the author. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Allees.

SUMMARY OF BOOK:

Captioned book was published in 1969 by Theo. Gaus' Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. The purpose of this book, according to its author, is to present a true critical review of the times characterizing the Kennedy era in the 1960's, as distinguished from reports by Kennedy idolizers and propagandists. The historical occurrences during this period are set out; however, the book primarily deals with a critique of the Kennedys whom the author depicts as opportunists, self-serving, politically successful through wealth rather than by ability. Mr. Allees records the actions of certain members of the Kennedy family as follows:

1) John F. Kennedy - His election to the Presidency was secured by a Madison Avenue-type public relations, pouring millions of dollars into his campaign and appealing to minority groups. He received most of the Catholic and Negro vote. He appealed to the Negroes by advertising in their newspapers, being critical of racism and poverty, and using underhanded methods such as interceding in the closing days of his campaign for Reverend Martin Luther King who had been jailed for violation of probation and telephoning Mrs. King to express his sympathy.

President Kennedy's father, Joseph Kennedy, ably assisted his son through the means of the Kennedy wealth and power. He is quoted as advising his son, "I will work out the plans to elect you President. It will not be any more difficult for you to be elected President than it will be to win the Lodge fight. (apparently applies to Kennedy's election over Henry Cabot Lodge in 1952.) While it will require a tremendous amount of work on your part, you will still need to get about twenty key men in the country to get the nomination. For it is these men who will control the Democratic Convention."



M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN
THE KENNEDY ERA

John F. Kennedy was also criticized for not following the original plan of the Bay of Pigs invasion and due to last minute changes the invasion was a fiasco. After the failure of this invasion, President Kennedy made the statement that Robert F. Kennedy should really be in charge of the CIA. President Kennedy was responsible for the escalation of the fighting in Vietnam which proved to be fruitless. In regard to Vietnam, it appears that his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy, were unaware that their brother created this situation when they, Robert and Edward, were critical of the fighting there.

Kennedy also created a youth-centered society by appealing to the youth of the country, and by having a youthful appearance and demeanor. President Kennedy was not a young man, but desired to create an opposite impression. By President Kennedy's failure in the Bay of Pigs invasion, his escalation of the war, his alleged support of the Negro movement and his accent on youth, he created catastrophes such as the influx of a large number of Cubans to the United States, the increase of Castro's prestige, criticism of the fighting in Vietnam, racial tension, and student unrest.

2) Robert F. Kennedy - He is described as an opportunist, self-serving and politically successful through wealth rather than ability. Through his press agents, he was able to become a Senator from New York. He was critical of elder statesmen, outspoken on numerous topics, interfered with international policy and appealed to youths and minority groups solely for political reasons. He constantly tried to upstage President Johnson by making a speech shortly before President Johnson was to make a speech on the same subject. He also endeavored to be more liberal than President Johnson.

He toured Latin America and Europe making speeches concerning peace and poverty not for the purposes of peace and poverty, but rather for furtherance of his own political ambitions. His purpose in visiting Africa was merely to obtain the Negro vote in the United States. One newspaper referred to Robert Kennedy's jaunt to Latin America and Europe by stating simply, "Foreign expert Bobby Kennedy got back from abroad after peddling anti-American policy chatter."

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN
THE KENNEDY ERA

The author also criticized Robert Kennedy for fostering a youth-oriented society. He attempted to portray himself as a young man by publicizing his athletic accomplishments such as skiing and hiking and wearing long hair. Many of the hippies in the United States modeled themselves after Robert Kennedy and he became involved in hairline disputes in some schools when some youngsters excused their appearance by citing the forelocks of Robert Kennedy.

3) Edward M. Kennedy - He allegedly was elected only through the Kennedy name, wealth and power. He became Senator from Massachusetts based on his claim that he could do more for Massachusetts; and soon after his election, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency announced it would construct a \$50 million Electronics Center in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. Shortly after Edward M. Kennedy obtained the Senate seat, he nominated Francis X. Morrissey, a family "crony," for a Federal judgeship, although Morrissey had no qualifications for this position. Edward Kennedy withdrew the nomination when he became aware that it would be denied.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There is no criticism in this book of the Director or the FBI, however, the following references were made:

"In it he (Robert Kennedy) had urged a pact to curb nuclear spread, which was then in progress anyway. He did the speech in time to make a planned jaunt. Later he was to get into a controversy with J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Director over the eavesdropping activities when he was Attorney General, saying that he was not aware of them. Commented James Reston (Dec. 14, 1966) 'this is inconceivable.' " (p. 100)

"Bobby is carrying polls around in his pocket again, as a result of the adverse publicity over the Manchester book scandal; and from Bobby's row with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover over responsibility in the wiretapping controversy." (p. 136)

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation received a deserving accolade for its long search and final capture of the alleged slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King on the same day of the funeral for Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Director J. Edgar Hoover's agents were on a nine week man-hunt for a James Earl Ray. . ." (p. 189)

The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/25/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
(BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION)
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/9/69 authorizing San Francisco to purchase
a copy of the book "Black Power and Student Rebellion: Conflict
on the American Campus" by JAMES MC EVOY and ABRAHAM MILLER
(Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California),
price \$3.95.

A copy of this book is enclosed.

Book retained 806

REC-96

62-46855-712

10 SEP 15 1969

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
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(4)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. to be filed
in Bureau Library.
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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

54 SEP 24 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "THE SUPER SPIES" BY ANDREW TULLY
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: September 2, 1969

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

J. DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

For information, Tully's book, to be published 9/29/69, is generally critical of U. S. intelligence agencies, and Tully calls for a major Congressional examination of the intelligence community (1) to reorganize its structure, and (2) to realign its operations. He mentions the FBI only incidentally; most of the book deals with the National Security Agency (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) of the State Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and intelligence-gathering branches of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. References to the FBI and the Director are generally inaccurate and not flattering.

Although most of the book is devoted to those agencies which gather positive intelligence, Tully emphasizes the work of NSA, devoting several chapters almost entirely to that Agency. He stresses poor and conflicting intelligence estimates produced by the several intelligence agencies and uses the illustrating instances he has selected as evidence of the need for a Congressional examination.

NOT RECORDED

His references to the FBI are generally inaccurate. For example, he writes that the FBI stations Agents "in most of the world's capitals and many other foreign cities," a grossly exaggerated statement, as Tully should know. In the same place, he writes of the story told by CIA and DIA officials of a "DIA operative" surveilling a subject for eleven days only to find the man was an FBI Agent. This is a complete fabrication since our Agents in liaison posts are openly known as Legal Attaches and also since DIA does not direct "operatives" abroad.

Although he describes the Director as a man of "tremendous efficiency" and as "one of the dominant figures in American intelligence," he also, in almost the same breath, criticizes him as "temperamental."

ACTION: For information. Since the book will undoubtedly be discussed in the intelligence community, it should be brought to the attention of all Special Agents assigned to maintain liaison with other intelligence agencies of our Government. BOOK IS ATTACHED.

51 SEP 18 1969
Enclosure
TNG:mk1 (7)

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

September 5, 1969

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW

"MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."

BY WILLIAM ROBERT MILLER

RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published 1968 by Weybright and Talley, New York, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

William Robert Miller, the author of this book, was associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). Our files show that a man by the same name, also associated with FOR, stated in 1956 in a letter to "The Daily Worker," communist newspaper, that he was a former adherent of the Communist Party. The writer of the letter has not been positively identified with the author of captioned book by investigation or interview. Captioned book is a resume of King's life, the major part of it describing his activities from the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The FBI is mentioned on six different occasions, only one of which in a derogatory sense. The author attacked the Director for terming King a notorious liar.

ACTION:

For information.

100-106670

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

CEG:ekw (8)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

1 - Mr. Glass

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

46 SEP 16 1969

DETAILS - PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
100-106670

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

William Robert Miller was Managing Editor of "Fellowship," the publication of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). In 1956 "Fellowship" published King's first article. The FOR is an interracial pacifist-type organization allegedly dominated by religious rather than political members. It has denounced communism although some of its ideals parallel those of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). On 10/31/56, William Robert Miller of the FOR (not otherwise identified), wrote to "The Daily Worker," the East Coast communist newspaper, and described himself as an individual committed to and vitally concerned with the pacifist and radical movements. In his letter he referred to himself as a former adherent of the Communist Party. This information has not been definitely identified with the author of captioned books by either investigation or interview.

Also in October, 1956, Miller's name appeared on a petition to the President for amnesty for the communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. In February, 1962, William Robert Miller of Nyack, New York, Managing Editor of "Fellowship" appeared on a petition to the President to grant clemency to Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson (former Communist Party members) convicted of contempt of Congress.

Book Review

This book is a resume of King's life, the major part of it describes his activities from the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The two times he leaped from a second story window as a child because of guilt feelings, are mentioned, as is his "curiosity" about communism which caused him to become a student of Karl Marx during his

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
100-106670

second year at Crozer Theological Seminary in 1948. However, he is pictured in the book as anticommunist.

This book contains a number of quotes from King's writings and sermons as it traces chronologically the activities of his life. It is a history of his activities, all of which are well-known with little insight into his personality and personal feelings.

Mentions of FBI

The author mentions the FBI on pages 103, 124, 137, 200, 220, and 279. All of these references except that on page 200, are not derogatory, describing the FBI's arrests of nine white men after an attack on Freedom Riders in Anniston, Alabama; a phone call to Mrs. King by President Kennedy telling her the FBI had been to see King in Birmingham in April, 1963, and telling her he was all right; the quick FBI apprehension of four Klansmen after the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo; and the FBI's action in searching for James Earl Ray after King's murder. The only derogatory mention of the Bureau is on page 200 which deals with the Director calling King "the most notorious liar in the country," because King had been telling civil rights workers in Albany, Georgia, not to report racial incidents to the FBI because they were Southerners and would take no action. The author termed this "patently absurd," and he said the Director had never been a champion of civil rights or liberties.

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/9/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

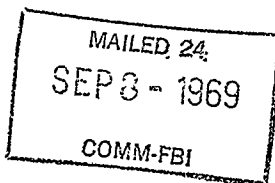
1. "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 3/10/69, \$6.95.
2. "Theft of the Nation: The Structures and Procedures of Organized Crime in America" by Donald R. Cressey. Harper & Row, New York, 2/26/69, \$6.95.
3. "The Grim Reapers" by Ed Reid. Regnery/Reilly & Lee, Chicago, 4/69, \$6.95.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB

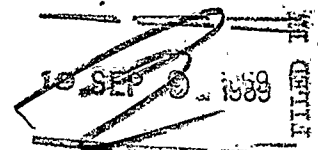
AMB:jls
(8)

NOTE:

Books are being obtained at request of Legat J. T. Minnich, London, for reference purposes relating to organized crime -- specifically La Cosa Nostra. Upon receipt of books by Bureau, they will be forwarded to Mr. Minnich.



NOT RECORDED
201 SEP 11 1969



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58 SEP 17 1969

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7/22/69
A.M. BUTLER

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

9/12/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Algiers Motel Incident" by John Hershey. Bantam Books, New York, 1968, paperback \$1.25
2. "Between the Bullet and the Lie: American Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War" by Cecil Eby. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, July, 1969, \$6.95.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section, (Route through for review)
- 1 - Internal Security (Information)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB
- 1 - 100-7060 (Abraham Lincoln Brigade)

AMB:jls
(11)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book #2 brought to attention of Director Hoover by letter 8/27/69, from the Honorable Edward A. Tamm. Crime Records Division acknowledged letter 9/3/69, and recommended book be purchased and reviewed for any information of interest to Bureau. Book concerns recruitment and activities of the "Abraham Lincoln Brigade (or Battalion)" - organization designated as "communist" by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Bureau has continuing interest in pending case on Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

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62-46855-713

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COMM-FBI

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1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

9/11/69

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. Gray (Miss
Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

BOOK REVIEW

'LOOKOUT WHITEY! BLACK POWER'S GON' GET YOUR MAMA'
BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by the Dial Press, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Julius Lester, is a Negro who is included in the Security Index and Agitator Index. In addition to self-employment as a photographer and writer, Lester is employed as a part-time columnist by the radical newspaper "The Guardian."

The book traces Black Power back to 1847 and deals with civil rights activities in southern states, particularly, the work of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which is now called the Student National Coordinating Committee. Lester states that many of the civil rights workers in the South became disillusioned with the nonviolent approach to the Negro problems. As a result, Black Power has evolved into what Lester calls the "ideology for the confrontation." In discussing this confrontation, the author says that White Power will not allow Black Power to evolve without first trying to subvert it. The author states that this attempt will fail and that White Power will have no choice but to attempt to physically crush Black Power. As to the present status of Black Power, Lester states that "Black Power has become the microscope and telescope through which black people look at themselves in the world. It has enabled them to focus their energies on something while they prepare for the day of reckoning." As regard a solution to the present race problems in America, the author states that it is clear that America as it now exists must be destroyed.

100-443166

1 - 62-46855

JJD:fb

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59 SEP 25 1969

NOT RECORDED

46 SEP 17 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"LOOKOUT WHITEY! BLACK POWER'S GON' GET YOUR MAMA"

BY JULIUS LESTER

100-443166

Lester mentions the FBI in several places in his book. On page three, Lester mentions that James Meredith, during his march through Mississippi in 1966, was surrounded by state troopers and FBI men on the day he was shot. On page eleven, in discussing segregation and the approach of white people to the problem, Lester states that Negroes "were in the pepsi generation," believing that the FBI was God's personal emissary to uphold good and punish evil. On page eleven, in referring to civil rights demonstrations in the South, Lester noted that the FBI took notes standing next to "cracker cops while they wiped nigger blood off their billy clubs."

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

September 11, 1969

C. D. Brennan

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

BOOK REVIEW

"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"

BY HERBERT MARCUSE

INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department of the University of California at San Diego, has been described as the philosopher of the New Left. Captioned book reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United States. Recognizing that the workers in America have done so well under the free enterprise system that they want no part of any Marxian revolution, Marcuse turns to active minorities, "mainly among the young, middle-class intelligentsia and the ghetto population," to carry the revolution, guided, of course, by the intellectuals. The goal of Marcuse's revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful become forms of existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of economic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a weakening of the moral fiber and undermining faith in accepted values. Marcuse is a powerful force in the New Left movement today. It is doubtful that the majority of the young radicals really understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, simply "doing their thing," they remain oblivious to the fact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship. The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm

(8)

100-445771

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

NOT RECORDED

47 SEP 17 1969

DETAILS - Page Two

SEP 30 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
100-445771

DETAILS:

The Author

Herbert Marcuse (pronounced Markooza) has been described as the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the New Left, as well as "the idol of the student rebels." He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Department from 1945 to 1950. Subsequently, he was affiliated with Harvard and Columbia Universities, and served as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Brandeis University from 1954 to 1965. He is presently a professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of California at San Diego. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. He admits he is a Marxist but feels Marxism must be updated.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, dedicated by Marcuse to "young militants," was published in 1969 and reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United States.

Marcuse expresses a hatred of all liberal democracies and their economic systems based on free enterprise, which, by their success in improving the standard of living of the masses, have made one of Marcuse's heroes, Karl Marx, appear ridiculous. Marx predicted that the capitalist system would produce increasing misery for the workers and that this would eventually cause its collapse. Marcuse finds himself in the position of being forced to reject Marx's cherished working class as the instrument of revolutionary change because he recognizes that the workers have done so well under the free enterprise system that they want no part of any Marxian revolution. He says this would be "against

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
100-445771

the will and against the interest of the majority of people."

Who, then, will be the carriers of the revolution? It can be done, according to Marcuse, only by "a new type of mana type of man with a different sensitivity as well as consciousness; men who would speak a different language, have different gestures, follow different impulses; men who have developed an instinctual barrier against cruelty, brutality, and ugliness." Marcuse finds his last hope for a truly free society in active minorities, "mainly among the young, middle-class intelligentsia and the ghetto population." These minorities will be guided by the intellectuals, who, Marcuse is convinced, know what is best for mankind. It is difficult to fit the young militants of the New Left into the roles of supermen envisioned by Marcuse, although when he says they must be a group of people who will reject conventional morality, who will "break with the familiar, the routine ways of seeing, hearing, feeling, understanding things," it is clear he looks hopefully toward the young dissidents who have demonstrated their break with conventional values by experimenting with drugs, sex, and riots.

The goal of Marcuse's planned revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful become forms of existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of economic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a weakening of the moral fiber and undermining faith in accepted values.

Marcuse, who has been publicly described as the "god-father of the student revolt" and the "idol of the student rebels," is a powerful force in the New Left movement today. It is doubtful that the majority of the young radicals really understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, simply "doing their thing," they remain oblivious to the fact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop
FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: 9-10-69

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"
BY LEN CRAWFORD, BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

This book, sent in by Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, was acknowledged by an in-absence letter from Miss Gandy on 8-29-69. A detailed review is attached. Author gives biographical data on Lake Rood, his boyhood, his golfing success and his "fight against the conspiracy to debauch an entire generation of American youth." Numerous references to Director and FBI reflect deep respect Lake Rood has for Director and FBI. Nothing derogatory. Rood disappeared into juvenile underworld for a few years to get first-hand data on juvenile criminals, their homelife, environment, reform schools and brutal treatment they received. Rood feels government is withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime, pg. 86. "Organized Crime" is discussed in some detail. Author states uncounted billions of dollars worth of property owned in New York, California and elsewhere purchased by revenue from narcotics, hijacking, pornography, etc. FBI report of \$27 billion crime bill per year is far below actual figures, pg. 108. FBI under J. Edgar Hoover pressure made headway in counteracting communist spying until execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which unleashed storm of protest from Moscow. Administration stepped in and planted spies in FBI and a long campaign to "downgrade Hoover personally," pg. 122. Kremlin set 1973 as deadline for accomplishing domination of U. S. Mileposts so far have been reached on time with deadly accuracy, pg. 124. Author cites Document 67564 Government Printing Office as Director Hoover's report on Communist designs to have youth participate in Communist objectives--toward conquest of world, pg. 125. Author relates on pg. 126 how CIA funds turned Sixth Youth Festival into a fiasco in Vienna. Lake Rood was badly beaten up by group of Negroes in a meeting in Chicago, pg. 153. On pg. 192 Walter Winchell is reported as quoting a citizen's letter comparing youthful attitudes of today. On pg. 215 author says FBI has evidence that Communist China has put a million dollars in Philadelphia alone for use by RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement).

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Miss Gandy

(DETAILS ON NEXT PAGE)

BMS:scd

(8)

REC-73

62-46855-715

11 SEP 19 1969

EX-117

59 SEP 26 1969

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CRIME RESEARCH

Pomf

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

DETAILS:

"Lake" Rood

On 8-29-69 an in-absence letter for Miss Gandy's signature was sent to Mr. Floyd S. Rood, [redacted] [redacted] thanking him for the book entitled "Out of the Cradle Into Crime" by Lin Crawford. The book is a story of the life of Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, his early life as a caddy, then as a golf pro, and, after his success in professional golf, the author records his efforts to rehabilitate or assist youthful delinquents in various ways.

b6
b7c

There are numerous references to Mr. Hoover and to the FBI throughout the book. Nothing derogatory. These references, as well as other items of possible interest to the Director, are as follows:

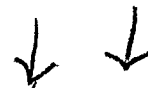
First page after the Table of Contents contains John F. Kennedy; U. S. Supreme Court; Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, and the Director. The author's quote at this point on the Director says: "The Communist target in America is its youth--J. Edgar Hoover.

Pg. 36: "It is not the purpose of this document to glorify Lake Rood's professional career, but rather to show the road he traveled and what he learned along the way about young people in trouble, which was to become his life's work."

Pg. 39: In speaking of Lake Rood the author states "A feeling of great urgency overwhelmed him when President Eisenhower and J. Edgar Hoover declared that the youth of the country was being twisted and debauched by Communism and organized crime and that the country must take action now or everything we stood for would go down the drain in the next generation."

Pg. 49: In a new chapter titled "LET'S VISIT A REFORM SCHOOL" the author states: "Let's see with our own eyes what senators, congressmen and others in high places have refused to look at: the real life, the real conditions, in a reform school. Why do they refuse? Answer: There's no money in it, no political gain, no compensation for the distasteful sight of young kids being put to death."

(DETAILS CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE)



M. A. Jones ● ● ● top memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

But let the President put on a show of generosity, give them a few million dollars, put each on the payroll at one hundred dollars a day or more (some names on request) and these same political leeches will condescend to be entertained with cocktails in the superintendent's office, interview the psychiatrist and hire a sociologist to write up a report of their 'findings!' This has happened a hundred times and can be easily verified.

Pg. 50: 'Idleness, lack of proper supervision and boredom all lead to the juvenile crimes that send most boys to reform school in the first place. '

"What about the Green Room? Thousands of youngsters will carry Green Room scars on their bodies the rest of their lives, to say nothing of mental scars. For this is the dreaded place of physical punishment--beatings and whippings. There are sadistic and barbaric tortures going on in the Green Room every day. You would have to see the torture tools to get an idea--the hypodermic needles that are pushed under the fingernails, the old telephone switch that, when cranked, generates electricity through to a boy's body by attachment of one wire to a foot and another to his groin, the paddles with rivets sticking out all over the business end, leather straps four feet long, four inches wide and a quarter inch thick. "

Pg. 52: 'We are rushing faster and faster toward self-destruction. If we don't change our ways soon, we are going to lose our country and our entire civilization. J. Edgar Hoover says so; Barry Goldwater says so; John A. McCone and a host of other American patriots all say the same thing in those same words. '

Pg. 53: 'Superintendents of reform schools are political appointees, beholden to higher-up elected officials, to their demands and will. Seldom do they have any qualifications for dealing with the problems of misguided youngsters and their rehabilitation, nor do they care enough to learn...'
"To them, a boy is there to pay for his crimes, to be punished. Most of them soon regard human feelings as a weakness..."
"The instructors at a reform school are hired for as little money as possible--former janitors, sharecroppers, day laborers, dishwashers, garbage collectors. Seldom does anyone come from a vocation that qualifies him as an 'instructor' at a reform school. Many cannot read or write. "

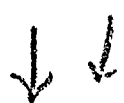
Pg. 86: In a chapter titled "IN THE JUVENILE JUNGLE" the author quotes Lake as stating that; "In twenty years of search, study and work I have never learned one useful fact about the causes and abatement of juvenile delinquency that didn't come from the mouths of the children themselves!" The author stated "This was reason number one why Lake Rood chose to disappear into the juvenile underworld for a few years--the conviction that youngsters held the key to a solution. Reason number two was the intent of adult authorities toward youth in general." Then he asked the question: "Why is the government withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime? Why is it altering or erasing crime statistics reported by police departments, minimizing the size and intensity of crime in the face of a growth that is six times as fast as our expanding population?" There is no further reference made by the author or Rood on the crime statistics subject.

Pg. 87: The author takes off on Dr. Shane McCarthy on this page when he states that the report and plan which had been submitted to the Council on Youth Fitness by Lake Rood was not even considered by the chairman, Dr. Shane McCarthy, who stated he did not believe that conditions were so bad in the nation's reform schools, and refused to see for himself. "Instead, he rode up and down cities' streets on a bicycle, followed by TV cameras and reporters, to show young people what they should be doing to keep themselves fit."

Pg. 88: "Juveniles between the ages of ten and seventeen commit 60 per cent of the total crime reported to the FBI by the police..." "California has been the most successful in concealing the facts about its crime. The FBI and the National Crime Commission state that over two-thirds of the crimes committed never reach police blotters and hence are unreported." Lake wanted to know why.

Pg. 108: "Organized Crime owns large stock-brokerage businesses, discount houses and banks in Wall Street. It owns most of Miami Beach, forty-five hotels, twenty-five cocktail-or night-club showplaces and uncounted billions of dollars' worth of properties from New York to California...It derives enormous revenues from the multibillion-dollar business in narcotics, loan sharking, vice, fencing, labor racketeering, stolen cars, hijacking and pornography...The known take, as

(DETAILS CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE)



M. A. Jones [redacted] memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

reported by the FBI, from crime alone is admittedly far below the actual figures. It likely is several times the \$27 billion a year cited in FBI reports. Revenues from legalized gambling run \$6 to \$8 billion a year, aside from the skims off the top."

Pg. 114: "Many publishers and peddlers have been identified by the FBI as Communists, with Organized Crime connections, and many have sons who go to college equipped with material to print underground magazines devoted to eroticism and narcotics propaganda. These sons have been seen in closest association with the sons and daughters of known Communists who go to college, nor for the prime purpose of getting an education but to cause trouble."

Pg. 122: In his chapter titled "THE UNITED STATES-- 'COMMUNIST BY 1973,' " the author states on pg. 122: "In the United States the FBI, under the pressure of J. Edgar Hoover, was making considerable headway in counteracting Communist spying and subversion until the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This unleashed such a storm of criticism and such threats of political reprisal, fueled and fired by Moscow, that the administration stepped in and planted spies in the FBI, and a long campaign to downgrade Hoover personally and the work of the FBI ensued. Hoover's report on the infiltration of Communists and the doubtful loyalty of 833 employees of the State Department alone was suppressed."

Pg. 124: "In 1946 the Kremlin set the year 1973 as the deadline for accomplishing domination of the United States. Mileposts in the plan for conquest so far have been reached on time and with deadly accuracy... In 1957, Dr. F. C. Schwarz interpreted the mind of informed observers when he said: "Communist victory in the United States is inevitable because we are the product of our own environment which has made us so intellectually dishonest, so unwilling to face the evidence, so selfish, so greedy, and so intoxicated with entertainment, that we will never have the honesty, the intelligence, the courage, or the dedication necessary to do what must be done if we are to survive."

Pg. 125: The author states that "The Communist objective was to promise the intellectual student that by associating with Communism, he could participate in conquest of the world, then, after conquest, he could participate in a program to change

M. A. Jones, P. H. Hop memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

human nature..." He quoted Douglas Wachter and Betty Aptheker as having told their classmates at the University of California--"We will do this with science." The author goes on to relate other goals set by the Communists and stated: "Details of J. Edgar Hoover's report on the above, together with a description of the Communist mechanics of riot and disorder, will be found in Document 67564, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Also on pages 125 and 126 the author states that the Soviet Union apparently was confident that the U. S. State Department would not provide financial backing or sponsorship of the National Students Association, whose "disruptive influence" was not wanted at the Sixth Youth Festival, which was to be held at Vienna. The first five festivals would be used as sounding boards for Communist propaganda, but a few loyal Americans found a way to finance delegations to this festival through funds from the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vienna Festival proved disastrous to the Communists, thanks to the American NSA (National Students Association).

Pg. 126: "Smarting under the Vienna fiasco, Moscow immediately issued the order to attack and expose the CIA as a trainer of youthful spies, and to discredit loyal Americans involved, in a campaign similar to that used against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The American government obliged, the communications media obliged, and all proceeded to tear the CIA apart, destroy its subsidies to combat Communism, and shame and degrade it in the eyes of the public."

Pg. 135: "The report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, has very little to say about gangs of any kind, juvenile or adult, and what it does say is mysteriously in defense of the gangs....No wonder such writer-editors as David Lawrence, James J. Kilpatrick and Joseph Alsop assailed the report as a pitiful, inadequate effort and a waste of money!"

Pg. 153: The reference to the FBI on this page is "Are you FBI?" This was a reference to a meeting where Lake Rood was more or less on trial by a group of Negroes because of remarks he had made in a speech the previous night. When one of the Negroes cursed him, Lake hit the Negro, then a group of Negroes jumped on Lake Rood, after which he was taken to the hospital.

(DETAILS CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE)

M. A. Jones Bishop memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

Pg. 189: Creeping paralysis. "In 1965 the McCone Commission warned that the country would 'fall' if the present trend continued and social conditions continued to be aggravated and uncorrected. J. Edgar Hoover said the same thing in terms of the spread of crime. These reports were highly criticized by official Washington; and the rebuke was issued, 'As your President, I will take whatever steps are necessary.' "

Pg. 192: "My God, how can it be?" Walter Winchell reported a letter from Joseph R. Holmes of San Gabriel, California, that echoed the moans of millions of American citizens. The letter allegedly contained, among other paragraphs, this particular one: "My God, how can it be! That one boy lies rotting from torture and malnutrition in a jungle prison camp in North Vietnam--and another boy spits and tramples on the Flag of our country on the steps of a university of learning..." "My God, how can it be that one boy lies sightless in a U. S. Naval Hospital from Communist-inflicted wounds--and another boy uses a Communist flag to drape himself in defiance of this country!" There are several other similar paragraphs of the letter reported by Winchell on page 193.

Pg. 194: "The most evil and insidious propaganda ever perpetrated upon the American people is aimed at convincing them that sentiment and concern are hopeless, old-fashioned, expensive and unsophisticated. Furthermore, this is continuously fed by subsidized sociologists who merely rehash the statistics compiled by expensive government researchers and from the files of the Children's Bureau and the FBI.

Pg. 215: Now that our leaders have permitted the Organized Crime-Communism alliance to perfect its leverage of "ethnic-coalition" power, whipping up the Negroes into a white-hot killing hate, in steps China to show how to kill off their "white oppressors!" ... "The FBI has 'solid evidence' that Communist China has put a million dollars into Philadelphia alone for use by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and is studying evidence tending to show that a like amount has been made available to the CCAC of Detroit..." "

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray 9/22/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Awakening in Capitalist America"
by Robert L. Allen. Doubleday,
New York, \$5.95, scheduled for publication
November 14, 1969

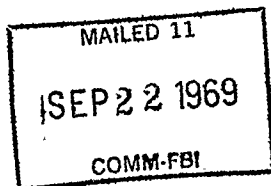
*Recd. 2-27-70
AMB*

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.



REC-96

62-46855-716

SEP 22 1969

EX-104

Gump

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 SEP 29 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7032
R. R.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

DATE: 9/18/69

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/3/69, and mylet 7/17/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Loyal and the Disloyal" by MORTON GRODZINS, paperback edition \$2.25. The purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) re let destroyed.
1 - Chicago
GGP:web
(3)

*1 Enc. 1. Recorded in
Indexing & changed
permanently to R-35
February 11
9-22-64.
[Signature]*

REC-62

62-46855-717

SEP 22 1969



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 9/19/69

FROM : Legat, London (62-506) (RUC) Attention Research-Satellite Section

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/6/69.

Enclosed is the July, 1969, edition of
Information Moscow, as requested by the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encls.1)
1 - Liaison
1 - London
ACM:cm
(5)

Encl. carried by
Bureau Library
charged permanently
to Serial Section,
Domestic Intell. Div.
9-24-69
Amp.

62-46855-718

Amp

Am



1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

9/15/69

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. E. Sherwood

BOOK REVIEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENHEIMER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969, by Quadrangle Books Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

The author is on the Security Index. He described himself as a "revolutionary socialist." In earlier years he was affiliated with the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and the Young Socialist League (YSL) from 1950-1958 when these groups disbanded. The ISL was previously cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450.

"The Urban Guerrilla" was conceived several days after the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The "establishment," in handling future racial questions, can employ a police state, continue present stagnant policies or support a black colony within white society. The author suggests that none of these actions will be successful. He then offers the alternative, "revolutions-violent, non-violent, or both-involving a radical movement of both black and white. ..." The book evolves as a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. The FBI is mentioned only one time in the book in passing and not in a derogatory manner.

ACTION:

For information.



(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

GES:saf/fsh

(8)

58 SEP 30 1969

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 22 1969

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-20547

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENHEIMER

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author [REDACTED]

In 1963 he was a professor of sociology at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania. He previously admitted membership in the Students for Wallace Socialist Club and Libertarian Socialist League organizations and described himself as a "revolutionary socialist." He was affiliated with the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and the Young Socialist League (YSL), Philadelphia branches, from 1950 to 1958 when these organizations disbanded. The ISL was formerly designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He is currently carried on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW

This book, according to the author, was conceived several days after the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in April, 1968. It begins with the premise that race relations in the United States are at crossroads with three avenues of the "establishment strategies" available for the future. One is the road of repression (a police state); the second is integrationist reform (a continuation of present policies); and the third is establishment recognition and support for "black power" (black colony within white society). The author suggests that repression will lead to race wars, integrationist reform will lead to stagnation, and black power support by the establishment will not lead to a solution of the race question.

The author offers as a possible alternative to acceptance of the status quo, "revolutions-violent, non-violent, or both-involving a radical movement of both black and white fundamentally to reconstruct society." He believes the potential for a "revolutionary situation" currently exists in the United States and attempts to assess the possibilities of its actualization and the forms it may take. In an effort to factualize this premise he relies heavily on other authors and established revolutionary concepts. He also utilizes poetic license in the respect that he hypothesizes the takeover of various cities in the United States by extremist groups at some future date. On the one hand he seems

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENHEIMER

to say that a continuation of the current policies of this country could make his hypothesis come true and then he contradicts himself by acknowledging that " . . . it is doubtful whether, even with the added impact of violent or non-violent dislocation, sufficient cultural strains can develop to neutralize or disaffect enough of the population so as to prevent society from functioning." In essence, he says the "establishment" refuses to provide revolutionary conditions and he feels that "nowhere has significant revolutionary warfare begun except where the regime has already refused . . . to make reforms." The reader gains the impression that the author is disappointed because the "establishment" has been uncooperative in this regard.

"The Urban Guerrilla" appears to be a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. It is also an indictment of the establishment for being oriented towards external defense and law enforcement instead of attempting to alleviate the conditions of the poor and the underprivileged. The author calls for planned solutions of existing problems rather than the "muddling-through . . . with crisis after crisis."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 126 in a paragraph which seems to summarize the author's philosophy as expressed in the novel: "The ultimate answer to urban insurrection, or to the potential for it which lies in gradual subversion beginning with terror, is not the House Committee or the FBI or the 'Civil Disobedience' Squad. It is not Mace, foam barbed wire, electronic eavesdropping, helicopters or informers. It is solving problems."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: 9/15/69

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gcm*

- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"3/5 OF A MAN"
BY FLOYD MC KISSICK
RACIAL MATTERS

BOOK REVIEWS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the MacMillan Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library. The author, Floyd McKissick, is a Negro who is included in the Agitator Index. McKissick is the former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights group.

The title of the book "3/5 of a Man" (the word "man" referring to Negroes) pertains to Article I, Section 2 of the original Constitution of the United States, which determined the representation and means of taxation for the states. For purposes of this computation, the above Section of the Constitution made mention of "three-fifths of all other persons." This three-fifths rule was eliminated by amendments to the Constitution.

The book deals with racial problems existing in the United States, and the author states that the survival of white America and the liberation of black America are linked together. He said that if massive, violent, destructive black-white confrontations are still to be avoided, the double document of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence must be used to help blacks with not only civil rights and civil liberties but also human rights and human liberties. In this connection, the author outlines sections of civil rights cases in Supreme Court history and proposes further ways in which the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence may be used to help blacks.

McKissick attacks the judicial system noting that most judges and lawyers are products of white middle-class and upper-class America. He calls for more black men to be involved in the administration of justice in order for black people to gain respect for the American judiciary. The author calls for measures whereby the black community will

100-446386

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

NOT RECORDED

150 SEP 19 1969

5 SEP 17 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

59 SEP 25 1969

dlm

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446386-37

SEP 19 1969

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"3/5 OF A MAN"
BY FLOYD MC KISSICK
100-446386

be allowed to solve its own problems and provided with resources to do so. He repeats the call of many present day militants and extremists for black ownership and control of land, businesses and Government facilities in ghetto areas.

Thirty-eight pages of the book are utilized to set forth the contents of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION

For information.

gm

200 9/5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *J. Edgar Hoover*
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE 9/18/69

ReBulet 9/12/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

1. ~~Theft of a Nation~~
2. ~~The Grim Reapers~~
3. ~~My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr.~~
4. ~~Between the Bullet and the Lie.~~
5. ~~The Godfather.~~

#1, 2, 5 to Legat, London, 9-24-69. AMB.
#3, 4 filed in Bureau Library.
9-19-69 AMB.

EX-106
REC-94

62-46855-719
17 SEP 24 1969

② - Bureau (Encls. 5) **CLOSURE**
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

1 - WITH PACKAGE

[Signature]
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5 SEP 29 1969

